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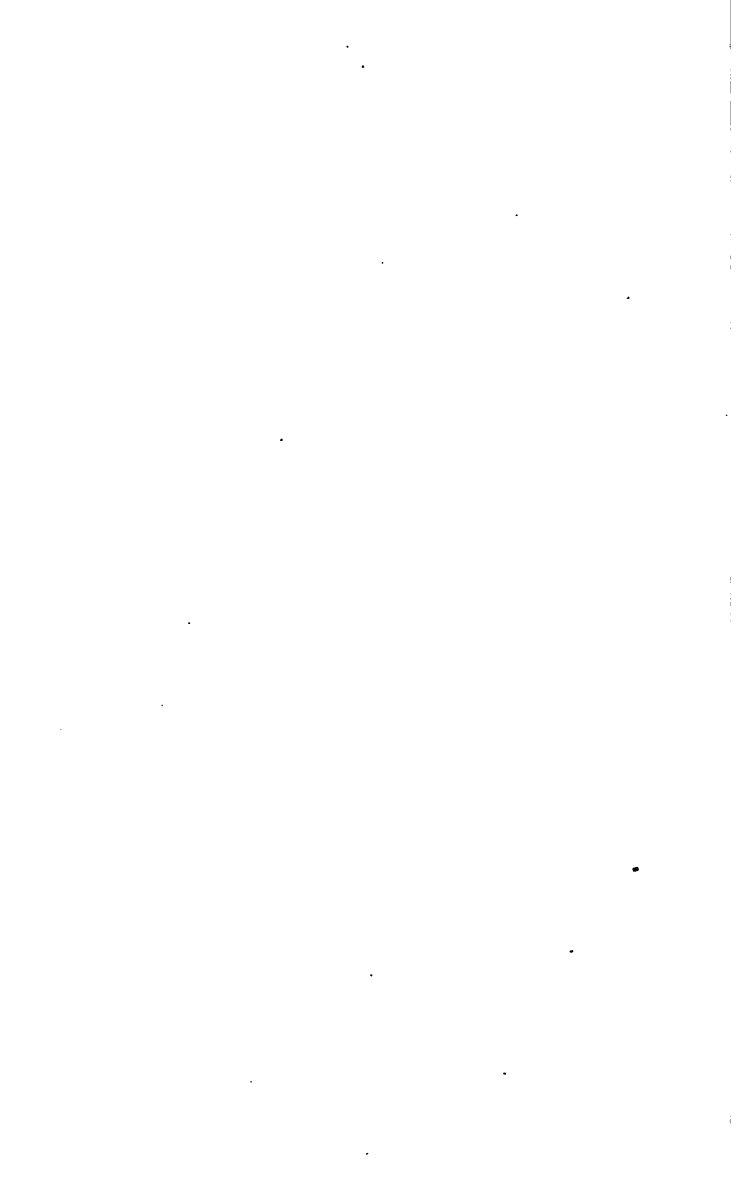
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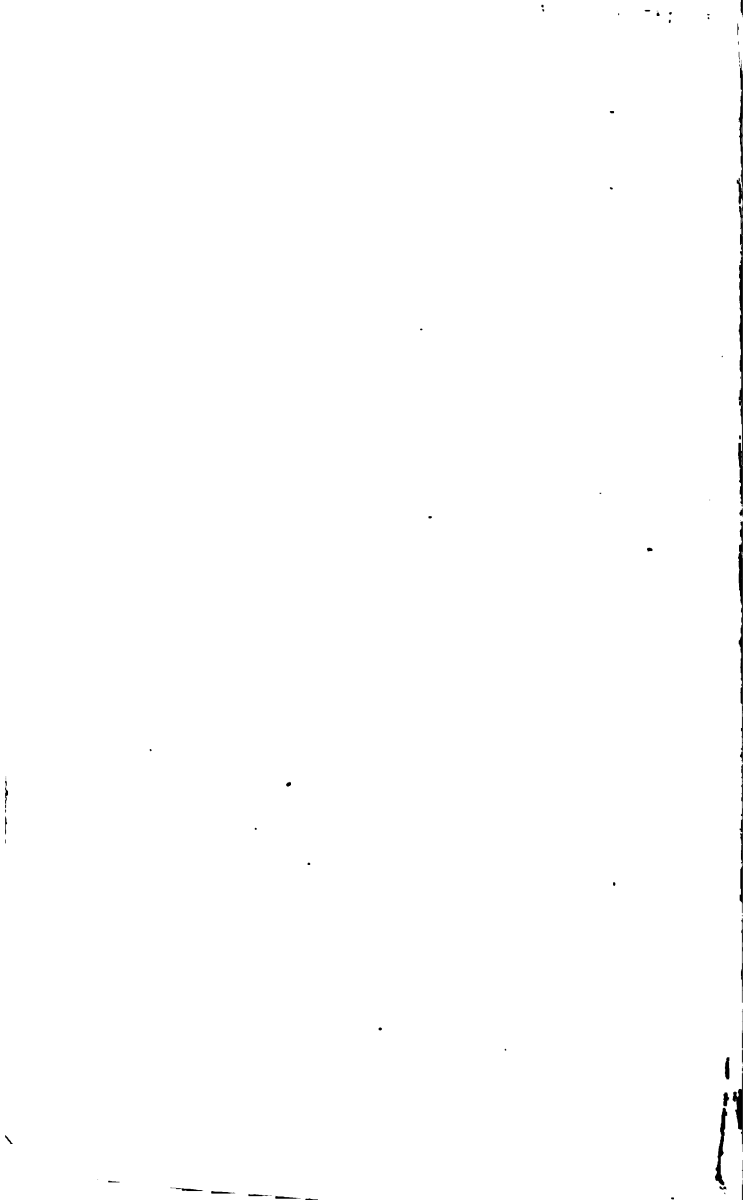


The Gift of
Henry G. Denny, Esq^r
of
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(Class of 1852).

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Drawn & Engraved by J. Barber for the Excursions through Sussex.

**HASTINGS,
SUSSEX.**

Published by Longman & Co. in Pall Mall, New

EXCURSIONS
through
S U S S E X
Illustrated with
ENGRAVINGS



Entrance to the Great Hall, Cowdray House, Sussex.

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EXCURSIONS

. IN THE

COUNTY OF SUSSEX:

COMPRISING BRIEF

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DELINEATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE RESIDENCES OF THE
NOBILITY AND GENTRY,

Remains of Antiquity,

AND OTHER INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY.

FORMING A COMPLETE

Guide for the Traveller & Tourist,

ILLUSTRATED WITH

FIFTY ENGRAVINGS, INCLUDING A MAP OF THE COUNTY.

T. K. Cornwall

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PREFACE.

ON completing the Excursions through the counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and submitting them to the continued patronage of an indulgent public, the Editor conceives that he might possibly be considered wanting in respect to the readers of these numbers, in entirely omitting the prefatory matter, with which it has been customary to introduce the labours of literature and graphic illustration to the world.

For his own part his highest aim having been to select and arrange from the most judicious topographical writers, such descriptions and remarks as appeared applicable to the several subjects before him, he has neither praise to claim, nor fears to derive censure, for what has emanated from the minds of others. If the descriptions and remarks alluded to have been placed in lucid order, in interesting points of view, and comprised in volumes of that moderate length, which neither tires in perusal, nor prevents their being adopted as a pocket companion, to the enlightened tourist and general traveller, the object proposed has been sufficiently accomplished, and the value of the accomplishment must be alone estimated by the reader.

In regard to the *Plates*, however, which accompany these pages, the proprietors can unhesitatingly assume a higher ground. Their execution, under the immediate superintendance of an artist distinguished for his delineations of the face of nature, and its embellishments by the hand of art, must continue to merit, as they have

already received, the approbation of all who have a taste for the elegancies of graphic excellence. And the views from which they have been taken, being the works of draughtsmen of eminence, have been justly admired for the beauty of their designs, and their fidelity to the subjects they were intended to present to the reader's eye.

The Seats of the nobility and gentry will be found to form a prominent feature of the embellishments. Than these, no subjects can be more interesting to all who consider the cultivated demesne, and ornamental mansion, the evidences of the wealth and prosperity of a country, as indeed they so eminently are. And at the same time that they tend, by their attractions to the man of opulence and taste, to procure the neighbourhood of wealth and refined manners for spots were these prove an inestimable advantage, while in the aggregate they must add vastly to the store of national utility, their representations by the pencil are certain to convey pleasurable feelings to the contemplative mind, not less than to the regaled sight.

It may be necessary to add, that the projected length of each of these volumes has been diminished one half. This has been done at the expressed wish of several persons, who conceived that every thing worthy of remark in the several counties might be brought within the reduced form, and that thus the expence of the volumes might be lessened, without detracting from their usefulness. The one of these objects is certainly attained by this arrangement, and it is confidently hoped that in the other the Editor has been equally successful.

EXCURSIONS THROUGH SUSSEX.

SUSSEX, a maritime county, in the south of Britain, contains much within its boundaries worthy the attention of the lover of antiquarian and topographical researches, and has of late possessed peculiar attractions for the wealthy and the fashionable in its sea-bathing places ; yet, unlike its sister counties of Kent and Surrey, it has as yet found not a Manning nor a Hasted to undertake its general history, or illustrate its past and present state*. But the dearth of information to be derived from previous works, will not, it is presumed, render the remarks contained in our Excursions through this county the less interesting, because the results of our more personal industry, nor, as we trust, less accurate, because, from the circumstances mentioned, more original.

Little relating to the history of this district is recorded, previous to its reduction by the Romans, under Flavius

* These gentlemen have produced histories of the respective counties in which they resided, each on a voluminous scale, and dilating so extensively upon every topic comprehended within their designs, as, though they are too *minute* to be interesting to the general reader, greatly to facilitate the labours of all succeeding historians and topographers of those counties. Sussex, as we have remarked above, has been honoured with no similar work.

Vespasian, A. D. 47. The head-quarters of this general were at the place now bearing the name of Chichester, and the site of his encampment is still visible on the *Broith*, in its immediate neighbourhood. On the departure of the Romans from the island, the success of the Saxon adventurers, Hengist and Horsa, in Kent, inducing others of their countrymen to seek a settlement in Britain, the chieftain Ella landed, in the year 477, with his three sons, and a body of followers, at West Wittering, about eight miles from Chichester, but was at first disappointed and foiled by the spirited resistance he encountered from the inhabitants. Being reinforced, however, by considerable numbers in the following year, he besieged the chief city and strong-hold of the Britons in this quarter: the place was obstinately defended, and it was not till after the arrival of succours, yet more numerous, from Saxony, that the fierce Ella took it by assault, and immediately ordered an indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants*. Opposition now becoming futile, the remainder of the province submitted to the Saxon chief; who thereupon assuming the title of king of the South Saxons, from thence is derived the name of the district, *Sud-sex*, since altered into *Sussex*. To Cissa, son and successor to Ella, who expended much treasure in the improvement of his capital, Chichester owes its present appellation; it being a corruption from *Cissa-cester*, the name by which,

* Hay's History of Chichester. But as all previous authorities are silent in regard to these events, at least, as appertaining to Chichester, though properly applying to the ancient city of *ANDERIDA* (of whose actual site antiquaries are uncertain), it has been judged that the author, not hesitating to consider them as one and the same place, has framed his history accordingly.

long subsequently to the reign of this monarch, it was known.

After various wars between the kings of this province and those of Mercia and Wessex, the kingdom of the South Saxons was at length formally annexed to the latter by Egbert, its sovereign, in the year 803. Since which event, nothing but the division of Sussex, as well as others of the English counties, amongst the Norman followers of the Conqueror, has occurred to distinguish its history from that of the nation at large.

Prince Augustus Frederick, sixth son of his present Majesty, was invested with the title of Duke of this county, in 1801; previously to which, the honour had lain dormant from the death of Henry, *Earl of Sussex*, the third *Earl* of the family of Yelverton; upon which family, in the person of Sir Talbot Yelverton, Bart. Baron Grey, of Ruthen, and Viscount Longueville, it was conferred by George I. The dignity was originally an earldom; and the first who enjoyed it was William de Albin*, upon whom it devolved in right of his marriage with Adeliza, widow of Henry I. Becoming extinct in three generations, it was conferred on John Plantagenet, *Earl of Surrey*, half brother to Henry III.; but again expiring with his son, it was not revived till nearly two hundred years after, when it became the reward of Robert

* Called also *William with the Strong Hand*, from the following circumstance. Having contemned the offer of an alliance with the queen-dowager of France, during his stay in that country, he was, by her orders, forced into the den of a lion, when, watching his opportunity, he thrust his hand into the mouth of the furious animal, drew forth its tongue by the roots, and thus escaped unhurt from the formidable encounter.

Ratcliffe, for important services rendered to Henry VIII.; and by this family, and by those of Savil and Lennard, subsequently, it was possessed until the demise of the last heir of that of Yelverton, as already mentioned.

The most important fact in the *Ecclesiastical History* of Sussex, perhaps, is, that its inhabitants were among the last in the Saxon heptarchy to become Christians. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, who had been banished the kingdom of Northumberland, at length found an asylum in that of the South Saxons, where he was appointed the first bishop by Adelwach, their king, and commanded to instruct the people in the tenets of the Christian faith. Upon his restoration to his northern archbishopric, the see was placed under the jurisdiction of the bishops of Winchester, till, in the year 711, Eadbert, Abbot of Selsea, was appointed to it: three hundred years after which, by the Conqueror's order, and during the prelacy of Stigand, the episcopate became that of Chichester instead of Selsea, and sixty-five bishops, since the time of Stigand, have now been regularly collated to it.

The *Antiquities* of Sussex are chiefly Roman, and consist of roads and encampments, the works of that people, or of their coins, and other remains. The *Regnum*, the *Mida*, the *Anderida*, and the *Mutuantonis* are all placed by antiquaries in this county, though they are by no means agreed as to their particular sites. But it is pretty generally admitted that the *Regnum* was the Chichester, and the *Mutuantonis* the Lewes, of modern times. The roads diverging from Chichester to Arundel, Midhurst, and Portsmouth, are allowed to have been originally Roman; and the *Stane Street*, it is well known,

ran from the same city, and may yet be plainly traced in a north-eastern direction towards Dorking, in Surrey. The camps ascribed to the same people are numerous, and will be more particularly mentioned when we come to treat of the places in whose vicinity they occur.

The modern *Roads* of this county, those kept up by turnpikes at least, and particularly when they run from the metropolis to the principal towns, are excellent. The cross-roads, especially such as occur in sandy districts, are very frequently bad, and those in that part of the county called the Weald often barely passable. The author of the *View of Agriculture of Sussex* observes (p. 419), that "there is such an instance of the benefit of a turnpike road at Horsham as is very rarely to be met with. The present road to London was made in 1756; before that time it was so execrably bad, that whoever went on wheels was forced to go round by Canterbury, which is one of the most extraordinary circumstances that the history of non-communication in this kingdom can furnish." The communication by *Canals*, and by rivers whose navigation has been improved or extended, is very considerable: the public-spirited Earl of Egremont may be regarded as the original projector and indefatigable promoter of many undertakings of this nature for the general benefit. The grand cut, for connecting London with Sussex by the junction of the Arun with the Wey at Guildford, in Surrey, referred to in the first number of our *Excursions through the latter county*, is now (1819) nearly completed, and will create an inland navigation from Portsmouth to the metropolis.

The *Rivers* of Sussex all rise, and confine their

meanderings within its boundaries, discharging their waters into the British Channel; consequently, though small, they perform important services to the county, by promoting its inland trade, and essentially contributing to its fertility.

The *Arun*, just mentioned, rises in St. Leonard's Forest, winds westwardly, and then south, passes and gives name to Arundel, and at Little Hampton falls into the sea.

The *Adur*, also taking its rise in St. Leonard's Forest, runs southward by Steyning and Bramber; but, turning to the east at Shoreham, empties itself into the Channel near Brighton.

A branch of the *Ouse* likewise originates in St. Leonard's Forest, and another in the forest of Worth: Near Cuckfield these unite; whence taking a southward direction to Lewes, the stream, which by artificial efforts has been rendered navigable as high as five miles eastward of Cuckfield, falls into the sea at Newhaven.

The *Lavant* has its source near West Dean; but, it should be observed, though it bears the appellation of a river, is frequently without water in some parts of its bed.

The course of the *Rother*, though properly a Sussex river, is particularised in our list of those in Kent, on account of the singular alteration from its former route to Romney, in that county, at a remote period. The introductory part of our Excursions through Kent notices this very remarkable fact.

The *Soil* of Sussex is usually either chalk, clay, loam, sand, or gravel. In minerals it is rich: lime-stone is occasionally abundant, and of excellent quality; for cement it is not to be surpassed. The Sussex marble

has long been deservedly esteemed for ornamental works ; and is valuable besides for building, paving, and as affording a very good manure. The archbishop's chair in the cathedral at Canterbury is formed out of a single slab of it ; the pillars, monuments, pavement, and vaults also of that venerable structure are of the same material. Chalk, ironstone, fuller's-earth, marl, and red ochre, are besides enumerated among the mineral productions of the county.

The *Woodlands* are thought to comprise not less than 170 or 180,000 acres. The whole county, in times anterior to the conquest, was one unbroken forest ; and the district called the Weald, when viewed from any elevation, still presents the appearance of a continuous mass of trees. The produce of this tract is principally oak, which for ship-building is preferable to any other ; and, we are informed, " so naturally is it adapted to the soil, that if a field were sown with furze only, the ground in the course of a few years would be covered with young oaks, without any trouble or expense of planting. This soil is mostly a very stiff loam on a brick-clay bottom, and that again upon sand-stones ; but upon the hills running through the county in a north-west direction, it is either a sandy loam on a sandy grit-stone, or a poor black vegetable sand on a soft clay marl. A great proportion of these hills is nothing but the poorest barren sand. Such is St. Leonard's Forest, containing 10,000 acres, and Ashdown Forest, 18,000 more." The woodland appearance of the Weald, even in parts where timber is not so predominant, is general from the circumstance also, that " when it was first improved by clearing, it was a common practice to leave a *shaw*, several yards in width, round each inclosure, as a nursery for timber ; and the

size of these inclosures being small, the general aspect must of course be woody." The *Wastes* of Sussex are so considerable as to contain not less than an hundred and ten thousand acres. They form a large portion of the northern side of the county, and intersected as they are in every direction by turnpike roads, and never exceeding fifty miles in distance from the metropolis, it is not a little extraordinary that they should be suffered to remain in their present unprofitable state.

The *Agriculture* of the county is generally flourishing; and Sussex has to boast a species of corn*, as well as a breed of cattle and of sheep, peculiarly its own. Both the latter are in deservedly high estimation throughout the kingdom. Oxen are very commonly used in the labours of husbandry: for which purpose they are broken in at two years and a half old; at three, begin to be regularly worked for three or four years, and are then fatted and sold to the marsh graziers. Eight of these animals are usually allowed to a plough, and, in some instances, upon stiff soils, ten or twelve; it being a principle in their management so to proportion the work to their strength as never to affect their growth. The merits of the South Down breed of sheep are so universally appreciated, as to render any observation upon them unnecessary; in the qualities of flesh, wool, hardness, and small consumption of food, they almost equally excel: and they have of late years extended themselves, both over the eastern and western sides of the kingdom, with a rapidity

* Mr. Woods, of *Chidham*, in this county, perambulating his fields, accidentally perceived a plant of wheat, of a novel kind, growing in a hedge. From the 30 ears, and 1400 corns, which it contained, originated the crops now largely spread over the adjoining counties, and known by the name of *Chidham-White*, or *Hedge Wheat*.

unparalleled in the annals of English husbandry. The Dorset, Hampshire, Romney, Somerset, and Wiltshire breeds are likewise to be found in this county, whose whole average number of sheep has been calculated at 450,000.

Fish is an article of some importance; particularly in the Weald, whose innumerable ponds originated, in many instances, it is supposed, in the iron manufacture formerly carried on in that part of the county. Carp, eels, perch, and pike, are here bred in very considerable quantities. The Weald also produces the species of fowls called Dorking fowls; and in many other parts poultry are found to attain to a degree of excellence, both in size and flavour, far from common.

The *Climate* of Sussex varies much with the aspects of the different portions of its surface. In some parts, the air is as mild as it is commonly found to be in this kingdom; but in others, particularly on the South Down hills, where open to the south-west, it is excessively bleak, and unfavourable to the progress of vegetation. The winds here have frequently sufficient force to dislodge thatched and other roofs from houses and out-buildings; and, says the reverend author of the *Agriculture of Sussex*, "when impregnated with saline particles, occasioned by the beating of the spray against the beach, destroy all the hedges and trees within the sphere of their influence. On the side exposed to their fury, the hedges seem to be cut as if it were artificially; and in very open situations, though at a considerable distance from the coast, the spray penetrates the houses, even if built with brick. Hence arises the necessity of placing all buildings in this district in low and sheltered positions, to prevent the mischief which would otherwise

be occasioned by these winds." But other writers, with the Rev. Mr. Sneyd at their head, conceive that the injury usually ascribed to the saline effluvia ought rather "to be attributed to the force of the wind alone, which obstructs by its agitation the course of the juices that should nourish the leaves." The latter opinion, which is founded upon reasoning apparently conclusive, is most probably correct. Many of our readers, it is likely, have observed that, on approaching Brighthelmstone, and other places on the coast, every tree appears to incline its foliage in a direction contrary to the Channel, as if seeking to avoid the assaults of its inclement enemy.

Sussex is in length seventy-six miles, and in breadth, taken at a medium, something less than twenty: its contents in acres amount to 933,360. Its boundaries are, to the north, Surrey; on the east and north-east, Kent; on the south, the British Channel; and on the west, Hampshire. The population, agreeably to the return made to parliament in 1811, amounted to 190,083; of whom 94,188 were males, and 95,895 females; showing an increase, since 1801, of 35,772 persons. The number of inhabited houses, as specified in the above return, was 29,561.

The divisions of the county are into rapes (a term peculiar to Sussex), hundreds, and parishes. The rapes are those of Lewes, Hastings, and Pevensey, forming the eastern portion; and Arundel, Chichester, and Bramber, for the western: the hundreds are in number sixty-five, and the parishes 313. Ecclesiastically, it is divided into the two archdeaconries of Chichester and Lewes; to the former of which appertain four deaneries, and to the latter three; but some of the parishes are pe-

culars of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose province the county is comprehended, while it is attached to the diocese of Chichester. The members of parliament returned for the county, city of Chichester, the boroughs of Arundel, Bramber, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Shoreham, and Steyning, and the Cinque Ports of Hastings, Rye, Seaford, and Winchelsea, are in number twenty-eight.

EXCURSION I.

From Chichester, through Bognor, Arundel, Worthing, Shoreham, Brighthelmstone, Rottingdean, Newhaven, Seaford, Bourne, Pevensea, Bexhill, Bulverhithe, Hastings, and Winchelsea, to Rye.

THE city of Chichester can perhaps boast of as high antiquity as any in the island. That it was, in all probability, the *Regnum* of the Itinerary, has been stated; and that it was the chief city, as that name seems to import, of the *Regni*, who inhabited this county and Surrey at the period of the Roman invasion, is equally probable. It was, however, a principal station of the Romans, as is clear from numerous remains; and the encampment of the first Roman army that landed in

Sussex is yet visible on the northern side of the city*. We have observed, that from Cissa, the successor of Ella on the throne of the South Saxons, it derives its present name; and through the care and attention of that monarch, notwithstanding the havock committed by his father, it soon became populous and flourishing; but declined upon the accession of Egbert to the united English monarchy, partly from the loss of its court, occasioned by that event, and partly from the ravages of the Danes, who for so long a period infested the British coasts. In the reign of the Conqueror, the removal of the episcopal see from Selsea to this city, again restored its consequence; and, the calamities of war having but rarely fallen to its lot, Chichester has improved progressively, and almost uninterruptedly, to the present day. It obtained its first charter of incorporation from King Stephen; and this was confirmed by Henry II., John, and subsequent sovereigns. In 1643, it sustained a siege from the parliamentary army under Sir William Waller, in consequence of the loyalists of Sussex having pitched upon it as their head-quarters. In this siege, Chichester received some damage from the batteries opened against it; and the north-west tower of the cathedral, in particular, was destroyed, and has not yet been re-edified. Besides which, a quarter of the city without the walls, principally inhabited by needle-makers, was entirely razed to the ground: from which

* This encampment, named *The Broile*, is about half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, of an oblong square figure, with a single ditch, and a strong rampart. On the same side of the city, but at the distance of about three miles, on St. Roche's Hill, is a circular camp, called *The Trundle*, in breadth two furlongs, supposed, from its rotundity, to be Danish.

event may be dated the decline of this branch of industry in a place which had previously monopolized it; for, though the houses of the artizans were again erected, the trade never recovered its former prosperity, and is now wholly extinct. The city walls, which are still standing, and are attributed to the Romans, proved a very inadequate defence from the fury of the parliamentarians; and in less than a fortnight the besieged surrendered by capitulation. From which period nothing worthy of mention occurs in the history of this city, if we except the grant of the charter by James II., in virtue of which its existing constitution is framed; and by which it was made to consist of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council. Of these civil officers, the mayor is annually elected; besides whom, three of the aldermen are justices of peace for the city, and decide in all kinds of pleas, complaints, and actions, in a court of record holden every Monday in the Guildhall.

Chichester has four principal streets, named, from the directions in which they extend, after the four cardinal points of the compass. A gate in the ancient stone wall formerly terminated each of these: they have been removed; but the *Cross*, erected, as is supposed, in the time of Edward IV., in the centre of the city, at the intersection of the principal streets, is yet standing, and is allowed to be one of the most finished specimens of this kind of building in England. Yet, on the completion of a *Market-house* (a neat building) in the North-street a few years since, this elegant cross, on account of its having been previously adapted to the purposes for which the new erection was intended, began to be considered as a nuisance; and would have even been taken

down, but for the timely resistance of some of the members of the corporation, at whose instance it was not only preserved, but some buildings on its north side were purchased with a view to their removal, by which the general appearance of the structure has been improved.

The form of this cross is an octagon, with abutments at each angle, surmounted with pinnacles. An entrance was formerly obtained through each side by means of its pointed arches, adorned with finials and crockets; but the spaces are now palisaded: over four of these arches are tablets, commemorating its reparation in the reign of Charles II.: and three of the latter are again surmounted by as many dials, informing the passenger of the flight of time. "In the centre is a large circular column, the basement of which forms a seat: into this column is inserted a number of groinings, which, spreading from the centre, form the roof, beautifully moulded. The central column appears to continue through the roof, and is supported without by eight flying buttresses, which rest on the several corners of the building. According to the inscription upon it, this cross was built by Edward Story, who was translated to this see from that of Carlisle in 1475, and who, we are told, left an estate at Amberley, worth full 25*l.* per annum, to keep it in constant repair; but a few years afterwards the mayor and corporation sold it, in order to purchase another nearer home*."

The original top of this elegant structure has been removed, to make room for an erection for the bell belonging to the clock; but the general appearance is much

* Beauties of England, Vol. XIV.

hurt by this innovation, and the symmetry destroyed by its very disproportionate size.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is small, compared with many similar edifices, but still a considerable ornament to the city. This structure was erected by Ralph, bishop of the see, in the reign of Henry I., and is a re-edification of a prior building, reared under the auspices of the same bishop, which was destroyed by fire in 1114. The large west window, and those in the north and south transepts, are subsequent additions. The latter was the work of Bishop Langton, early in the fourteenth century, and its elegance is scarcely to be surpassed. The chapter-house was erected in the same episcopate, as was probably the window in the north transept, the ornaments of which are in a style of greater simplicity than those of the highly decorated one opposite, but the proportions exactly corresponding. Under the southern window is the tomb of this once eminent ecclesiastic, who presided over the see of Chichester thirty-three years.

The nave is chiefly remarkable for a tablet, from the hand of Flaxman, and erected by public subscription, to the memory of the poet Collins, who was born in 1720, at the house now in the occupation of Mr. Mason, printer and bookseller of this city. After quitting the university of Oxford, and abandoning the army and his maternal uncle, Lieut enant-Colonel Martin, in Flanders, he arrived in London, "a literary adventurer," says Dr. Johnson, "with many projects in his head, and very little money in his pocket. He designed many works; but his great fault was irresolution. He planned several tragedies; but he only planned them. He wrote now and then odes, and other poems, and did something, however

little." Soon after the death of his uncle (in 1748), who bequeathed him 2000*l.*, he became subject to a nervous depression of spirits, attended with occasional fits of frenzy; and the sculptor has seized the moment of his supposed recovery from one of these fits, to represent the poet, in a calmly reclining attitude, seeking consolation in the Gospel, while his lyre, and one of his earliest compositions, have fallen unheeded at his feet. Love and Pity, embracing, appear among other appropriate ornaments; and beneath the whole is the following inscription, from the elegant pen of Hayley:

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
 Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
 Regard this tomb, where Collins, hapless name!
 Solicits kindness with a double claim.
 Though Nature gave him, and though science taught
 The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
 Severely doom'd to penury's extreme,
 He pass'd in maddening pain life's feverish dream;
 While rays of genius only served to show
 The thickening horror, and exalt his woe.
 Ye walls*, that echoed to his frantic moan,
 Guard the due record of this grateful stone;
 Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
 This fond memorial of his talents raise;
 For this the ashes of a bard require,
 Who touch'd the tenderest notes of Pity's lyre,
 Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic powers,
 Who, in reviving reason's lucid hours,
 Sought on one book his troubled mind to rest,
 And rightly deem'd the book of God the best.

* Collins spent his latest days in Chichester, his birth-place; and expired in the house of Mrs. Sempill, his sister, in 1759, at the age of thirty-nine years. He was buried in St. Andrew's church, in the same city.

The double aisle appearing on each side of this part of the cathedral attracts the notice, and sometimes excites the surprise, of its architectural visitants, till it is discovered, as, indeed, is tolerably apparent, that additions have been made to the original design.

The choir is worthy of particular notice. In it are the stalls erected by Bishop Sharborne in the reign of Henry VIII. They are of oak, carved and gilt, and the names of the dignitaries and prebendaries are painted over them in antique characters: the misereres are exquisite. The fine altar-screen, likewise of oak, was the work of the same prelate. The gallery above, which may be considered as unique in England, was, in popish times, the situation of the choir when high mass was celebrated. Altogether, this part of the edifice bears a striking similarity to the style of continental cathedrals. The congregation attend the reading of prayers here, but, by a singularity particularly noticed by the stranger, all remove in a kind of procession to hear the sermon in the nave, where seats and a pulpit are erected.

The paintings in the south transept are very curious; said by some to be from the pencil of Holbein, but they are, with greater probability, supposed by others to have been executed by Bernardi, who came over here from Italy. One represents Wilfrid's audience with Ceadwalla, who stands at the gate of his palace with his suite: the bishop is appropriately attended by his clergy, and addresses the king by a scroll, on which appear the words,

Da servis Dei locum habitationis propter Deum.

The answer of Ceadwalla,

Fiat sicut petitur,

is inscribed on an open book, borne by an attendant.

This relates to the grant of the peninsula of Selsea to Wilfrid ; but there is an evident anachronism in ascribing the gift to Ceadwalla, since it is clear, both from the testimony of Bede and that of William of Malmsbury, that it was Adelwach, king of the South Saxons, who founded that first christian church in Sussex. The peninsula is seen in the background, with the sea, the Isle of Wight in the distance, and the parish church as it appears at the present hour. The other painting exhibits the interview between Henry VIII. and Bishop Shurborne ; in which the latter addresses the king in the words,

Sanctissime rex propter Deum decora ecclesiam tuam Cicestrensem jam cathedralem, sicut Ceadwalla rex Sussex ecclesiam Selsee olim cathedralem decoravit.

He is attended by his clergy like St. Wilfrid ; while the monarch also, as in the instance of Ceadwalla, stands at the entrance of his palace, and his father, Henry VII., as though still living, is oddly placed beside him.

Pro amore χ g quod petis concedo,

is the pithy reply of Henry. Both these pictures are to be esteemed worthy of every possible pains for their preservation, since they are not only singular in themselves, but convey representations, which can scarcely be otherwise than accurate, of the royal, ecclesiastical, and lay costume of the age in which they were painted.

The south transept likewise contains portraits of all the sovereigns of England, from William the Conqueror to George I., extending along its west side : those of James I. and Charles I., and Queens Mary and Elizabeth, are the best executed. Opposite, are the portraits of all the bishops of Selsea and Chichester, up to the period of the Reformation, with short notices of each continued by Bishop Shurborne to his own time.

A marble tomb stands in the north side-aisle, without arms or inscription, but having the effigy of a bishop, and is supposed to be that of Adam Moleynes, who was killed by order of Richard, Duke of York, at Portsmouth, in 1449. In the south-side aisle is a monument, with the arms of Bishop Shurborne, who died in 1536. The inscription runs, *Ne intres in judicium cum servo tuo, Domine, ROBERT SHURBORNE.* These, with all the other tombs in the cathedral, were much defaced by the parliament's troops on the surrender of Chichester; and again, by others sent hither by Cromwell, under Sir Arthur Haslerig, in 1647, or 1648, upon the plea that the work of devastation had not been completed. On both these occasions, every thing not proof against the pole-axes of these fanatics was destroyed: they broke down the altar and organ, stripped the tombs of their brasses, overturned several of them, and left the leaves of the bibles, service and singing books, scattered over the church and churchyard.

In the south transept of the cathedral is a beautiful Gothic shrine, of three cinquefoil arches, decorated with crockets and a finial, called the Chantry of St. Richard, who was formerly bishop of the see, though originally a Dominican friar, rising to this dignity in 1245, through favour of the court of Rome. He died in 1253; having performed, according to the superstition of the times, no less a miracle than that of feeding three thousand people in a manner similar to that recorded in the New Testament of our Saviour; and, after his interment here, was canonized by the pope. Even since the Restoration this shrine was annually visited by the catholics, on the anniversary of the saint, the 3d of April. His figure, reclining on the tomb in the centre of the chantry, ap-

pears either to have received more favour, or to have been less regarded, by the republican emissaries, as it is still in tolerable preservation.

The north transept is used as a parish church, distinguished as that of St. Peter the Greater, or the Sub-deanery.

An elegant portion of this ancient edifice is the Lady Chapel, at its east end, now converted into a library. It was built and endowed by William de Sancto Leofardo, the predecessor of Bishop Langton. Underneath is the extensive vault of the ducal family of Richmond. A black marble tomb bears the words *RAOVLPHVS EPIS- COPVS*, together with the mitre and crosier. Monuments of the same kind of marble, of the bishops Seffrid (the second of that name) and Hilary, stand under a comparatively modern arch on the opposite side. The handsome monument of Dr. Edward Waddington, who became Bishop of Chichester in 1724, and died in 1781, appears on the south side of this chapel.

In the cloisters is an epitaph to that celebrated divine, William Chillingworth, who so ably maintained the cause of his church and of Protestantism, and exposed the errors of the Papacy. It is as follows:

Virtuti Sacrum.

Spe certissima resurrectionis,
Hic reducem expectat animam;
GULIELMVS CHILLINGWORTH,

A. M.

Oxonii natus et educatus,
Collegii Sanctæ Trinitatis
Socius, Decus et Gloria;
Omni litterarum genere celeberrimus;
Ecclesie Anglicanæ adversus Romanam
Propugnator invictissimus;

Ecclesię Salisburiensis Cancellarius dignissimus.

Sepultus Januar. mense A. D. 1643.

Sub hoc marmore requiescit,

Nec sentit damna sepulchri.

He expired in the bishop's palace at Chichester, shortly after he had been conducted here by the republican army, who had taken him prisoner at Arundel.

The cathedral had formerly three towers, one of which was destroyed during the siege in 1643: that at the south-west angle, still standing, originally contained eight bells; but the ringing having been supposed to be attended with injurious effects to other parts of the building, these bells were removed to a detached tower, erected purposely for their reception. The third sustains the spire, 297 feet in height, built of stone, and said to have been reared by the same hands as those employed in the erection of Salisbury spire, in the thirteenth century. However this may have been, its form is peculiarly elegant; and it is said to have been preferred by so judicious an observer as the sculptor Flaxman to that of the latter cathedral. This spire was so considerably damaged by lightning in 1725; that its immediate fall was in consequence apprehended; but, upon inspection, the repairs were easily effected, and not the slightest vestige of the accident is now discoverable. The injury it received on this occasion, however, may be conceived from the circumstance, that, among other large stones disengaged by the electric matter, one weighing nearly a hundred pounds was hurled over the houses in West-street; but, fortunately, no mischief resulted from its fall. The basement of the south-west tower has an elaborate semicircular doorway; the ornaments, principally the chevron, or zig-zag, in remarkably high relief, and in very tolerable preservation.

The whole length of this edifice, from east to west, is 410 feet; that of the transept, from north to south, 227: the breadth of the nave, with the side aisles, 92; and that of the choir, 62. The height of the bell-tower is 120 feet.

The foundation consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, thirty prebendaries (four of whom, being always called to residence, are styled canons-residentiary), four vicars, and a choir. Having been for secular canons from the original date of the building, no alteration was made in this respect by the imperious Henry, at the period of the Dissolution.

Near the North Gate of the city was a structure called the *Friary*, with a pleasant plot of ground, of about ten acres, surrounded by a wall, attached: within the latter is an artificial mount, which Mr. Hay, in his *History of Chichester*, attributes to the Romans, being of opinion that a higher degree of antiquity than is assigned by tradition to the *Friary*, as the work of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Chichester, should in justice be ascribed to it. He observes (p. 210), that "every person, the least acquainted with ancient architecture, on viewing the *Friary* in its present state, will be convinced that a considerable part of the building still remaining is of higher antiquity than the Conquest. In several places, in the old building, the walls are of flint, the arches a kind of ellipses, and turning down at each end in an angle, some more, some less, from 100 to 130, and 140 degrees. Many of the windows, and some of the door-places, have the Gothic arch inclosed in a square, or long square. Other circumstances join to prove the superior antiquity of the *Friary*. The wall which separates the precinct from the city is built in the same manner, and of like

materials, as the city walls, which are confessedly of Roman fabrication: that the mount, whoever made it, was raised in order to erect a tower or citadel on it, is plain; the foundations may be traced all round the top, except the part opposite to the glacis; the mortar, or rather cement, is as hard as the stones themselves*."

This castle, as it originally was, of Earl Roger, having passed into the family of the Albinis, Earls of Arundel, was made over in 1233, by William, the fourth earl, to the Grey Friars of the order of St. Francis, by whom it was possessed till the Dissolution. Soon after which event, having been granted by Henry VIII. to the mayor and citizens, the Friary was leased for 999 years, with the exception of the chapel, a plain but spacious building, which became, as it remains, a Guildhall for the use of the city. A modern house has been erected on another part of the site, and now obtains the name of the *Priory*: it is the property of J. H. Frankland, Esq., but the residence of his brother-in-law, the gallant Sir James Brisbane, who distinguished himself in the attack of Algiers under Lord Exmouth.

The *Deanery* is remarkable only as having been built

* Other remains of Roman architecture are to be found in Chichester, according to Mr. Hay. "Among these," he says, "I reckon the Canon gate, and some of the contiguous building. Bishop Shurborne, indeed, repaired the gateway, and placed his arms upon it, but that was all; the foundation, and the greatest part of the superstructure, are evidently Roman: so also are the vaults in the South-street, at present (1804) in the occupation of Mr. Redman, wine-merchant, with the buildings over them, for a considerable way towards the cloisters, including the old concert-room." (This concert-room has become a school for girls, on Dr. Bell's system of education: it still contains a very elegant piscina, though much mutilated, in part, probably, by the youthful pupils who now assemble here.)

by the celebrated Sherlock, when dean of the cathedral.

The *Bishop's Palace* has a chapel, the work of the 13th century, and a beautiful specimen of the architectural taste of that period. The grand dining-room of the palace has a very rich ceiling, in which appear the arms of Bishop Shurborne, and those of the chief families in Sussex: this, with other improvements in the building, was the work of that eminent prelate. The painted glass in the windows of this apartment is an addition by the present bishop, Dr. J. Buckner. The interior of the Rev. Prebendary's house which adjoins the entrance to the palace, is remarkable as containing a Saxon stone arch, possessing the zig-zag and nail-head ornaments: it affords, by its air of *very* superior antiquity, a singular contrast with the general style of the building.

In 1725, in making some alterations and enlargements in this palace, the workmen found coins of the Roman emperors Nero and Domitian, together with a Roman pavement; from which some have supposed that the proprætors of that nation had a residence on this site*. The palace gardens, and those of the residentiaries also,

* A curious Roman inscription, cut on a slab of Sussex marble, was found some years since in a cellar in East-street; the letters, extremely exact and beautiful, are capitals, from two and a half to three inches long. It is thus read and supplied by Gale:

.Neroni
 Claudio Divi Claudii
 Aug. F. Germanici
 Cæs. Nepoti. Ti. Cæs.
 Aug. pronepoti. Div. Aug.
 Abnepoti. Cæsari. Aug. Germ.
 R. R. P. IV. Imp. V. Cos. IV.
 Solvi curavit votum merito.

The name of the dedicator is wanting.

have terrace-walks upon the old city walls, and are convenient and tasteful.

The parish-churches in Chichester are, exclusive of that within the walls of the cathedral, five in number, dedicated to St. Peter the Less, St. Olave, St. Martin, St. Andrew, and All Saints. These are within the walls; but without them is another, attached to the parish of St. Pancras; and an eighth was standing beyond the West gate, until its demolition in the 17th century (when St. Pancras Church fell also, but has been subsequently rebuilt), during the siege by the Parliament's army.

In regard to these nothing can be particularly remarked, if we except St. Martin's, of which it should be recorded, that it was almost entirely re-edified, about sixteen years back, by the splendid liberality of a lady of the name of Dear. The style of the building is good modern Gothic: its cost to the munificent benefactress was 1700*l*.

St. Mary's Hospital, for indigent persons, situated in St. Martin's-square, has a chapel, and apartments for six poor women, and two poor men. The chapel contains a highly decorated shrine, with stalls for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. Here is also a very fine piscina. From the style of this chapel, and a mandate for its consecration in 1407, extant, it is conjectured to have been rebuilt about that period. It is at the east end of the hospital, and is about forty feet long, and twenty wide. The general appearance of the building is that of a church formerly consisting of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles.

This hospital is believed to have been a nunnery in former times, founded by William, fifth dean of the cathedral, in 1173-4; but, if so, the era of its conver-

sion to its present purpose is unknown. Its revenues amounted to 11l. 11s. 6d. at the Dissolution. The management is entrusted to the Dean of Chichester.

The *Grammar-school* is an ancient foundation, owing its institution and endowment to Bishop Stóry, in 1497. It is "for the education of the sons of freemen of the city." The *Free-school*, situate, as well as the former, in West-street, was founded in 1702 by Oliver Whitby, and maintains a master, and twelve boys; four of whom are from Harting, four from West Wittering, and four the sons of townsmen of Chichester. The instruction given in this school, by direction of the founder, relates more particularly to the art of navigation.

An *Alms-house* was founded in Chichester by Cayley the regicide, of whom a portrait is preserved in its interior.

The *Council-chamber* is in North-street, raised on arcades, and was erected by subscription in 1733.

The *Custom-house*, in West-street, has nothing to entitle it to particular mention.

Besides these buildings, Chichester contains a *Theatre* and an *Assembly-room*. The former has by no means a handsome external appearance, but within is roomy and convenient: it is in South-street; rebuilt by Mr. Andrews, of this city, nearly thirty years back. The assembly-room is sixty feet long, thirty-eight broad, and twenty-four high. Like the council-chamber, to which it adjoins, it was erected by subscription, and may vie with most apartments of the kind for tasteful and appropriate elegance.

The situation of Chichester is upon a gentle eminence, sheltered from the north and north-east winds by part

of a range of hills which runs from the Arun to the borders of Hampshire. It is contiguous to an estuary of the British Channel: but this (for commercial purposes) is little visited, except by vessels of small burden, on account of the bar which extends across the mouth of the harbour, otherwise convenient, and sufficiently protected from storms. Its trade, therefore, in consequence of this defect, and the remoteness of its buildings from the quay, is far from extensive. The number of its inhabitants, in 1811, according to the return under the act, was 6,425, who occupied 1,003 houses.

The electors qualified to vote for the two members it sends to Parliament amount to upwards of 700, paying scot and lot, besides some honorary freemen. Members have been returned by this city ever since the 23d of Edward I. A. D. 1295. The present representatives are the Earl of March, and Mr. Huskisson, the eminent financier, who resides at Eartham. Five fairs are annually held within the city and suburbs. The weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday: that on every alternate Wednesday is by far the largest for sheep and cattle of any in this or the neighbouring counties, and is resorted to by the butchers even of distant places. The title of Earl of Chichester was conferred, in 1801, upon the noble family of Pelham.

In the list of eminent men whom Chichester has produced (besides the poet Collins, of whose life a slight sketch has been given), William Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles II, must not fail to be enumerated. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and, subsequently, at St. John's

College, Oxford, of which he became master in 1621; and shortly after vice-chancellor of the University. In 1633, he was promoted to the bishopric of London; and was even appointed to the office of lord high treasurer (to the great discontent of the nobility), through the interest of Archbishop Laud, his patron. He was highly esteemed by the unfortunate Charles the First, whom, in gratitude, he attended to the scaffold. Soon after which, being ejected from his bishopric, he lived in retirement till the Restoration, when he was raised to the metropolitanical chair. His age and infirmities, however, almost disqualified him from the performance of the duties of the primacy; yet, during the short period of three years that he enjoyed it, he rebuilt the great hall of Lambeth Palace, and made considerable repairs in that of Croydon. He died in 1663, at the age of eighty-one, and was buried at St. John's college, Cambridge, to which foundation he had bequeathed 7000*l.* besides leaving 2000*l.* towards the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many other legacies. He has been justly characterised as "a learned man, a pious divine, a faithful counsellor, an enemy to all persecution; so amiable in his manners, and so inoffensive in his life, that, even in times of intolerant fanaticism, he was suffered, by a courtesy granted to very few, to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience."

Thomas Bradwardine, confessor to Edward III, and elevated to the see of Canterbury in 1349, was also born in or near Chichester. At Merton College, where he was educated, he obtained so great a celebrity for learning, as to be called *Doctor Profundus*. His book, *De causa Dei*, also contributed greatly to his reputation.

He enjoyed the archiepiscopal dignity but five months, dying in the year of his promotion.

Before we take leave of Chichester, it will be proper to notice the island, or, more accurately speaking, peninsula of SELSEA (otherwise written *Selsey*), about eight miles south of the city, which, with other places in the vicinity, we may not have a fitter opportunity to describe.

Selsea is a rather spacious level tract, projecting far into the Channel, by which, at high water, it is surrounded on all sides but the west. It is noted, as before observed, for having been, prior to the Conquest, a bishop's see. In this peninsula also was the first monastery founded in this county, the charter of which was the gift of Adelwach, king of the South Saxons, to St. Wilfrid. Its patron saint was Peter, and its site is supposed to have been nearly that whereon the parish-church is now situated. Camden tells us that vestiges of this monastery, and of the adjoining city, "are visible at low water, the sea having here encroached considerably upon the land." About a mile and a half out at sea are several places, having either rocks, or the ruins of buildings, under water. The best anchorage off the peninsula is to this day called *the Park*; and the rocks between the islands and the shoals farther out bear the name of *the Streets*, where a tombstone with an inscription is said to have been a few years since picked up by some fishermen*.

The village of Selsea is near the Channel, to the south; but its *Church* two miles north-east from it. The latter is antique; and contains some ancient coffin-

* Hay's History of Chichester.

shaped stones, two of which have crosses, or pilgrims' staves, upon them. The ruins of a tower, the erection of which was commenced some years back, but abandoned in its unfinished state, are visible at the west end of this structure; and contiguous to the church-yard is a half-circle of remains of defensive works, constructed at an unknown period.

The lord of Selsea manor is Lord Selsey, who has a seat called *West Dean House*, in the parish of West Dean, five miles north of Chichester. It stands close to the church-yard, but is concealed from it by a screen of evergreens and forest-trees. The late lord nearly re-edified this house, and greatly contributed to the improvement of the grounds by plantations, and other works, suggested by his taste and judgment.

Not far from West Dean, in the parish of East Lavant, is *Goodwood*, the noble seat of the Duke of Richmond, situated in a park comprehending not less than two thousand acres, and enjoying a charming and widely extended view. The principal front of this edifice is a recent addition; and the whole building occupies the site of an ancient Gothic structure, pulled down by the grandfather of the present duke, who erected in its stead a hunting-seat. This, which now forms only the west wing, is of Portland stone, but all the more modern part is of flints from the South Downs, which are recommended by the quality they possess of growing whiter by exposure to the weather. The mansion is not yet (1819) completed.

The stables and other offices compose a quadrangular building, westward of the house, considered inferior to few, if any, of its kind in the kingdom. The most mag-

nificent *Kennel for Hounds* perhaps ever erected was built here by the great uncle of the present duke,

——— Fronting to the ruddy dawn; its courts

On either hand wide opening to receive

The sun's all-cheering beams, when mild he shines,

And gilds the mountain tops.

SOMERVILLE.

An aspect which should always be preferred for buildings devoted to such tenants. This erection cost 19,000*l.* and is sufficiently extensive for two packs of hounds. It comprises five kennels; two 36 feet by 15, three 30 by 15, and two feeding-rooms, 20 by 15, with stoves for warming the air when too cold. The huntsman and whipper-in have each a parlour, kitchen, and sleeping-room.

A grand tennis-court adjoins the gardens, which are large, and handsomely laid out. In the park is a pleasure-house called Cairney Seat, built of Caen-stone, which, originally composing the tower of Hoove-church, was purchased to be applied to this purpose upon its fall. This building commands a most extensive view, in which grandeur unites with beauty; the long and varied outline of the coast from Southampton and Portsmouth to Brighthelmstone, with the cultured plain in the foreground, and, northward, a considerable tract of country beyond the Downs, are the chief features of this interesting prospect.

Among the objects worthy of notice near Goodwood, the carved figure of a lion, which circumnavigated the globe with Commodore Anson, attached to the head of his ship the *Centurion*, is not perhaps the least attractive to general visitants. It is raised on a stone pedestal, against the Richmond Arms Inn, at *Waterbeach* (a

trifling village on the confines of the Park), with this inscription :

Stay, traveller, awhile, and view
 One who has travell'd more than you.
 Quite round the globe, in each degree,
 Anson and I have plow'd the sea;
 Torrid and frigid zones have pass'd,
 And, safe ashore arriv'd at last,
 In ease with dignity appear,
 He—in the House of Lords—I here.

On the left side of the pedestal is inscribed, "THE CENTURION'S LYON," and, on the opposite, "ERECTED, MDCCXLVII."

The noble personage to whom Goodwood is principally indebted for its improvements formed a fine race-course on a hill which joins the park, where races are held annually, either in the months of July or August.—Goodwood mansion and estate, until purchased by the great grandfather of the present owner, was a part of the possessions of the noble family of Percy*.

* An interesting relic of the Romans, found in 1723, under the corner house on the south side of St. Martin's lane, Chichester, is preserved at Goodwood. It consists of an inscription, on a slab of grey Sussex marble, whose dimensions appear to have been about six feet by two and three quarters. The letters are similar in size and cut to those of the inscription found in East-street, before mentioned. Gale read it thus :

"Neptuno et Minervæ Templum pro salute domus divinæ et auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis legati Augusti in Britannia, Collegium fabricorum et qui in eo sodales, de suo dedicaverunt, donante aream Pudente Pudentini filio."

The two stone walls, each three feet in thickness, which formed the angle close to which the inscription was found, at the depth of four feet from the surface of the earth, were probably a part of the temple it refers to.

Halnaker House is now much decayed, and become a mere appendage to Goodwood, to the princely proprietor of which it belongs, having been purchased for 50,000*l.* of Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart. Here are shown two *Cursews*, as old as the time of William the Conqueror: The remains of this building are inconsiderable; consisting chiefly of the entrance-gate, and the great hall, enriched with curious carving, executed about the reign of Henry VIII., in which, besides various ornaments, are escutcheons of the arms of the La Warrs, Camois, &c.; and in a pannel, near the centre of the room, the arms of England. Over the doors leading from the hall to the pantry and cellar were half-length figures of men holding cups, and seemingly inviting strangers to partake of the hospitality of the house. Labels surmounted their heads: the one containing the words *LES BIEN VENUE*, and the other, *COME IN AND DRINGE*. In this hall was also preserved a well-painted portrait of Sir William Morley, one of the former proprietors of Halnaker, and who married a daughter of the poet Denham, in his robes of the order of the Bath, attended by his squires in their mantles. The park contains some very fine Spanish chestnut-trees.

In *Boxgrove* parish, where this ancient seat is situated, are remains of a *Priory*, founded by Robert de Haye, to whom the honour of Halnaker was given by Henry I. These consist of what appears to have been the Refectory, now a *Barn*, and the Church. The monastery was Benedictine; the monks at first in number only three; but three more were added by Roger St. John, who married Cicely, daughter of the founder: their sons, Robert and William, increased

them to the number of fifteen ; and Tanner says, that at one period there were sixteen, but that, not long before the Dissolution, they were reduced to nine. At the latter period the yearly revenues were valued at 185*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* The site was granted in exchange to Henry, Earl of Arundel, 3 Eliz. ; since when it has been successively possessed by the La Warr, the Arundel, and Lumley families. The *Church*, which is now the parish-church of Boxgrove, contained a nave (of which a small portion only remains), two aisles, transepts, and three chancels. A monument on the south side is inscribed to the memory of Sir William Morley, and another on the opposite side commemorates the virtues of the knight's daughter and heiress, who became Countess of Derby, and died in 1752, in her 85th year, honoured for her numerous works of piety and benevolence. Having founded an hospital in this parish, she is represented on her monument seated under an oak, pointing to it, and giving alms to poor travellers. The hospital was erected and endowed in 1741 (as we are informed by an inscription upon it), " the alms-houses for the habitation and support of poor aged and infirm women ; the school for the habitation and maintenance of a school-master, and for the education of poor boys and girls ; the women and children to be chosen out of the parishes of Boxgrove, East Lavant, and Tangmere." This building consists of a centre and two wings ; in the former is the school-room, and there are twelve apartments in each of the latter.

In the chancel is also a highly decorated monument under a canopy, supposed to be that of the Lady Elizabeth de la Warr, in former ages heiress of Halnaker.

An inscription, partly obliterated, appears in the inside: it is in gold letters, as follows:

**Of your charitie pray for the souls of Thomas la Warr,
And Elizabeth his wife.**

Another tomb is said to be that of Queen Adeliza, widow of Henry I., who after the death of that monarch married William de Albini, Earl of Arundel. This is not unlikely, as it is known that the earl was a benefactor to the Priory, and that Eloisa and Agatha, her daughters by the same nobleman, were buried here. Here is besides a small Oratory, erected by one of the La Warr family, so exquisitely elaborated, that no adequate idea can be conveyed of its workmanship by verbal description.

The Parsonage-house, contiguous to the church, is the residence of the Rev. Archdeacon Webber.

At BOSHAM, a few miles west of Chichester, was formerly a cell for five or six religious only, attributed by Bede to Dical, a Scottish monk. Mr. John Smyth, in a manuscript history of Bosham, written in the 17th century, says that "the inhabitants, deriving their knowledge from their ancestors, showed the writer, in 1637, the ruins of an outworne foundation near to the ancient parish church, which they called St. Bede's Chapel, as small in circuit as Bede maketh the cell of Dicul there adjoining to be." A small portion of the vicarage-house, which is contiguous to the church-yard, seems to have formed part of the buildings belonging to this religious establishment. A colossal head of marble, formerly dug out of the church-yard, but now placed in the garden attached to this dwelling, and conjectured to have been a Saxon idol, is said by Mr. Hay to be known by the

name of Beavois's head, though, as he tells us, never designed as such ; its barbarous sculpture and want of proportion showing it to be of German manufacture : it was probably a Thor, the Jupiter of the Pagan Saxons. The short hair round the head is still visible, though it has altogether suffered very considerably from the weather.

The *Church* of Bosham stands close to an arm of the sea. It has a Saxon tower at the west end, which is now a belfry, and surmounted by a low slated spire. The aisles are separated from the body by four pointed arches, supported by short massive pillars. The east window has five lights, from which, internally, protrude four slender insulated columns. In a recess of the north wall appears a small recumbent figure, whose feet rest upon some animal ; but the whole is very much mutilated. The font is antique, and large enough for immersion. A vault, or crypt, arched with stone, about twelve or fourteen feet square, to which there is a descent near the south door, is supposed by the inhabitants to have been the prison of the religious house here ; but it is more likely was a place of sepulture for the priors, &c. of the convent. Near the staircase which descends into this vault is a mural monument, canopied by an arch divided into three compartments, which appears to have been placed there before the stairs were erected, as the steps in some measure encroach upon it : this monument being without inscription, no means for ascertaining its date are afforded.

Herbert de Bosham, who was private secretary to the celebrated Thomas à Becket, was born here. Among other works, he was author of a history of his master's untimely end, of which he was an eye-witness ; and

afterwards going to Italy, Pope Alexander III. raised him to the dignity of Bishop of Benevento; and in 1178 made him a cardinal.

About eight miles north-west of Chichester, in the vicinity of RACTON, a village adjacent to the county boundary, is *Stansted*, the property of the Rev. Lewis Way, commanding one of the most delightful prospects in England. Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, Spithead, with the shipping there, and a wide expanse of ocean, are comprehended in this view. The mansion is of brick, the centre and both wings quadrangular, connected together by Ionic colonnades, and the wings crowned by cupolas. In the centre is an observatory. This elegant seat was formerly the property of Lord Scarborough; afterwards of the late Earl of Halifax; and upon the decease of the latter was sold for 102,500*l.* to Richard Barwell, esq.; at whose death it was purchased by the present proprietor. The ancient mansion, called *Stansted-place*, was the seat of the Earls of Arundel. On its site a very elegant chapel has been erected and endowed by the present liberal proprietor, which was consecrated with great solemnity by the Bishops of Gloucester and St. David's, in January, 1819.

The park contains 650 acres, exclusive of 960 acres of forest, "where the lord of the manor has a right of inclosing the land for twenty-one years, on clearing it of timber, and the tenants have at other times a right of common." There were formerly two parks, but one has been converted into farms.

Up Park, in the parish of HARTING, was erected by Ford Grey, esq. in the seventeenth century, in the room of an older mansion, and is a handsome seat. From

Mr. Grey, afterwards Lord Tankerville, it descended, by the marriage of his only daughter, to Lord Ossulston; by whose successor it was sold for 19,000*l.*, a sum very much below its value, to Sir Matthew Featherston, Bart.* The manors of South and East Harting, together with the timber in the park (which alone was said to be worth the purchase-money), were included in the sale.

Ladyholt Park, contiguous to the former seat, descended, with that, from Sir Matthew Featherston, Bart. to Sir Henry, his successor. The house, now much decayed, was formerly the residence of the Caryll family; but Lord Caryll, the proprietor in the time of James II., having, for his zeal in the cause of that king, forfeited the estate to his successful rival, William, Lord Cutts obtained a grant of it from the latter sovereign. At the prayer of the abdicated monarch, however, it again passed into the hands of the Carylls, on the condition, readily subscribed to by that family, of paying 10,000*l.* to Lord Cutts for its re-possession.

Nothing of particular interest occurs on the road from Chichester to Bognor, than which perhaps no spot in England affords greater advantages for the twofold purpose of retirement and sea-bathing. This watering-place, which owes its origin entirely to Sir Richard Hotham, whose first work here was the range of houses called Hothampton Place, was more than once honoured by the preference of the much-lamented Princess

* Son of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a wine-merchant in London. Sir Henry Featherston, on account of some very distant real or supposed consanguinity, left him a very extensive property; upon which he assumed the name of the legator, and shortly after was created a baronet. The estate descended to his son, Sir Henry.

Charlotte of Wales; and though every thing is on rather a small scale at Bognor, the buildings are many of them elegant, and the accommodations not generally of an inferior description.

Travelling in a direction north-east from hence, we reach ARUNDEL, the principal town in the rape to which it gives name, and containing many good houses, though its trade is not very considerable. The population, according to the census of 1811, amounted to 2138; the number of habitations was then 404; showing an addition, in ten years, of 283 to the former, and 70 to the latter: the last increase was much favoured by the exertions of the late Duke of Norfolk, who erected or rebuilt many houses, which, to assimilate with the extensive alterations in Arundel Castle, his noble seat, assume the castellated style. The principal street runs nearly due north and south; and another, next to it in importance, branches westwardly from its centre. The annual fairs, which are chiefly for cattle, are on May 14th, August 21st, and December 17th; the weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a borough-town by prescription, having returned two members to Parliament since 30 Edward I.; and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot are qualified electors. The charter of incorporation, by which its government is vested in a mayor, twelve burgesses, a steward, and other officers, was granted by Elizabeth: the mayor, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, is also a justice of peace in the borough; and no writ, even from the courts of Westminster, can be executed within his jurisdiction, until indorsed by him. Being seated on the Arun, it has a stone *Bridge*, of three arches, over that river.

The *Church*, a handsome Gothic structure at the northern extremity of the town, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It has transepts; from the intersection of which with the body arises a low square tower, terminated by a petty spire of wood. Having been originally attached to a priory of Black Friars, founded, soon after the conquest, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, but which, in the reign of Richard II. became a college, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity; epitaphs for several of the masters and fellows, in monkish Latin verse, occur in the chancel, together with brasses of their figures, and antique memorials to some of the chief servants of the Earls of Arundel. There are also monuments to some of those noblemen themselves in the edifice: that in the centre of the choir, beneath which lie Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and Beatrix, a princess of the royal family of Portugal, his wife, is of alabaster, and in its style eminently superior to the rest. A ruined chapel here has long been the depository for the remains of the illustrious Howards, heirs of the honours of Norfolk, and proprietors of the castle. It is probable that the remains of some antique building, which appear in conjunction with a comparatively modern pile south of the church, are parts of what was the residence of the master and canons when the church was collegiate. The north end of the range is at present used as a Roman-Catholic chapel.

The *Theatre* of this town is a small but neat structure, whose interior is sufficiently convenient.

But the object of chief attraction with all who visit Arundel is the *Castle*, a building celebrated for its strength in the early periods of Anglo-Norman, and

even of Saxon history, and now, since its magnificent reparation by the late Duke of Norfolk, worthy of equal fame for its architectural beauty. *Bevis* tower, a portion of the ancient pile, is still pointed out as supporting the tradition that a personage so named was, at some far remote and unknown era, its founder. "*Bevis*," says the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, "was a giant of ancient times, whose prowess was equal to his size. He was able to wade the channel of the sea to the Isle of Wight, and frequently did it for his amusement. *Bevis* only copied from the giants of more remote antiquity ;

Magnus Orion

*Cum pedes incedit medii per maximâ Nerei
Stagna, viam scindens, humero supereminet undas.*

We have the example also of another hero, whose practice it was to walk

per æquor

Medium, nec dum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.

Great, however, as *Bevis* was, he condescended to be warder at the gate of the Earls of Arundel, who built this tower for his reception, and supplied him with two hogsheads of beer every week, a whole ox, and a proportional quantity of bread and mustard. It is true, the dimensions of the tower are only proportioned to a man of moderate size ; but such an inconsistency is nothing when opposed to the traditions of a country*." Thus, though the only account we have of the foundation of the castle be this, it is one almost totally obscured by, if not altogether the offspring of, romantic fable. As originally constructed, it must have been of

* Observations on the Coasts of Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent.

prodigious strength; the walls being of such immense thickness, that a chamber of considerable dimensions was cut in one of them, without impairing the general solidity. The entire building was faced with Caen-stone, as indeed most of the churches and old family seats in this country seem to have been. The tradition is, that the French supplied their English neighbours with stone, and the English supplied them with timber. The quarries of Portland were not then discovered.

The Norman Conqueror bestowed Arundel Castle on his kinsman, Roger de Montgomery; the second Earl from whom being deprived of his honours and estates by Henry I. for taking part with his elder brother, and rival claimant of the crown, Robert, the edifice was settled upon Queen Adeliza, who, after the king's death, married William de Albini, or *with the Strong Hand*, whose prowess on a remarkable occasion in France has been recorded. When the Empress Maud arrived in England, with the avowed purpose of contending for the throne with Stephen, the intrepid Adeliza, more mindful of the claims of friendship and of her former dignity, than of the power of the new monarch, courteously entertained her here; and on the appearance of Stephen before the castle, with a considerable army, sent him word that she had received the empress as her friend, but not as his enemy; that, therefore, she had no intention to interfere in any quarrels in which her royal guest might be engaged with him, and begged him to allow his female competitor to quit Arundel, and try her fortune in some other part of England: "but," she continued, "if you are determined to besiege her here, I will endure the last extremity of war rather than give her up, or suffer the laws of hospitality to be violated."

Stephen had sufficient generosity to comply with this request, and Maud accordingly retired to Bristol.

During the civil wars of the seventeenth century, this castle did not answer the expectations formed of its strength and situation. It had been in the hands of the parliament from the beginning of the war, and was esteemed one of their principal bulwarks in those parts. About the end of the year 1643, Lord Hopton, with a view to compensate an unsuccessful summer, brought his forces suddenly before it; and received it on the first summons. But in less than two months Sir William Waller retook it as suddenly. In neither siege its strength was tried; the garrison in each instance was intimidated. At the latter surrender, Waller found in it the learned Chillingworth, who, being of the royal party, had taken refuge there. The fatigues he had undergone, and the usage he met with from the conquering troops, cost him his life.

Conceiving the idea of restoring the edifice, which had become excessively ruinous, to more than its pristine magnificence, the late illustrious proprietor commenced by the demolition of a considerable part of the old structure, and, by new buildings, and judicious restorations of such parts of the original castle as were left standing, rendered this seat one of the most august and interesting in the empire. His Grace's first intentions, says Mr. Gilpin, were to reinstate the castle in its "*primitive form*," and accordingly he "sent, at three different times, antiquarians to examine it accurately, but they could not make out the plan. He proposed, it is said, if the whole scheme of the castle could have been recovered, to have spent a hundred thousand pounds in restoring it. It is not, however,

to be lamented that his design miscarried; it might have defaced a beautiful ruin, and obtained in return only an awkward house." Our limits totally forbid a particular description of its present state: we must, however, be pardoned the observation, that the architectural details, though always of no common individual beauty, from their union sometimes produce an idea of the incongruous.

The *Castle* at AMBERLEY, four miles north of Arundel, is the only remarkable object in that village. It is contiguous to the church, and now in ruins, with the exception of a small part which has been converted into a farm-house. It was built by a Bishop of Chichester, in 1368; and its architecture, of no great strength, appears, from the remains of an arch within the walls, to have been characterized by lightness, if not by a degree of elegance. The north wall is still entire; the south is far less perfect; but the east and west sides are also in a tolerable state of preservation. The whole formed a parallelogram, and was founded on a solid rock. An additional defence on the southern side was a fosse; and the entrance, between two small round towers, in which the grooves of a portcullis are visible, is still approached by a bridge thrown over it. A remaining apartment, called *The Queen's Room*, possesses remnants of portraits of ten ancient monarchs and their queens, with their arms emblazoned; and its ceiling has curious carvings in wood of six warriors. The episcopal founder of this castle is said to have intended it as a residence for himself and successors in the see of Chichester; it is now, however, the property of Lord Selsey, and had previously passed through the hands of various families.

The hill rising over the village of PARHAM, in this vicinity, commands a charming sweep of prospect, east, west, and north, in which are included numerous towns and villages, besides taking in the Isle of Wight. The ancient seat of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. is in this parish, having been the residence of his family since the creation of the baronetcy in 1620; but it was formerly possessed by a younger branch of the family of Palmer, of Angmering Park, in the parish of the same name. This house affords a very fair specimen of the ancient country-seats of the upper class of English gentry. The lofty spacious stone hall, into which we are conducted from the entrance, is forty feet long by twenty-four wide: the walls hung with paintings of various kinds of birds and four-footed animals, either of prey or of the chase; the ceiling decorated with roses, fleurs-de-lis, &c.; and the large transom windows ornamented with painted glass, the subjects taken from passages in the sacred volume. In the attic story, a curious gallery, with a decorated coved ceiling, extends to the length of fifty yards, and the sides are almost entirely covered with paintings, mostly portraits in the antique style. The other rooms also contain many pictures; and the old dining-room, in particular, has some by the best masters, and of large dimensions. What is now called the dining-room is adorned with portraits of Robert Palmer, Esq. who built the house, Lord Burleigh, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. There are two principal fronts to the mansion, the one looking westward, and the other south. The park is exceedingly rich with foliage, and the herds of deer harmonize well in the view with stately groups of the finest forest-trees. A small chapel, nearly enveloped

with ivy, which stands on the south side of the little antique church (the latter situated in a grove not more than three hundred yards from the front of the house) has long been the place of interment for the Bishopp family.

LITTLE HAMPTON, at the mouth of the Arun, is the port of the town of Arundel. It forms a pleasing, but, at present, not extremely commodious sea-bathing village.

Slindon, in the parish of that name, to the left of the direct road from Chichester to Arundel, is the fine old seat of Lord Newburgh, appearing to have been first erected in the reign of Elizabeth, or that of her successor, James. It is commandingly situated on an eminence in a richly-wooded park, from which a fine marine view is obtained, as well as a sight of Chichester cathedral, and other objects equally pleasing. In the interior, the chapel is principally worthy of notice: the fittings-up are appropriate to the Roman-Catholic form of celebrating divine worship; and, besides a fine picture, over the richly decorated altar, of Christ taken from the cross, here are paintings of St. Peter and St. Paul. The library contains portraits of Lord Newburgh and his brother; Charles II. in his robes; the second and unfortunate Lord Derwentwater, with whose fate our readers probably are acquainted, and from whom the present noble Lord is lineally descended; Lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter of Charles II. and mother to the unhappy nobleman alluded to; and some portraits, by Sir Peter Lely, of the family of Kempe, who from the time of Elizabeth to 1753 possessed the estate of Slindon. The arms of this family, and those of the present proprietor, appear over the entrances to the hall; the latter

is a handsome apartment, having a gallery at one end, and a ceiling elaborately decorated with flowers. Lord Newburgh has made various additions and alterations in the house, but has evinced his taste in not incongruously uniting the modern style to that expressed in the original design.

Michelgrove, in the parish of CLAPHAM, on the left as we proceed to Worthing, is a noble seat, erected by Sir John Shelly, about thirty years back, in imitation of what is termed the Florid Gothic style of architecture, and at an expense amounting nearly to 150,000*l*. This is one of the few recently erected edifices of this kind, in which good taste has combined with correctness of design, to produce an example of all that is rich and beautiful in its peculiar external character, without depriving the interior of that comfort and convenience of arrangement, which have become the most distinguishing features of the modern mansion. Its outward material is cream-coloured brick, which gives it an appearance by no means out of harmony with its style; and as it stands on the brow of a gentle eminence which slopes to the sea, it is not only well situated for the approaching observer, but commands a marine prospect of the most delightful kind.

Near Michelgrove, *Findon Place*, and *Highden*, the latter surrounded with a beautifully wooded demesne, are seats in the parish of FINDON. Findon Place stands near the village church, an edifice nowise remarkable. At MUNTHAM, in the same neighbourhood, is the large mansion, for many years previous to 1805 the residence of William Frankland, Esq. a gentleman whose love of the mechanical arts is still the theme of discourse in the neighbourhood. It stands in a pleasing if not

very spacious park, and its style of architecture is such as to impose ideas of substantial comfort rather than of splendid ostentation.

WORTHING, preferred as a sea-bathing place by numerous fashionable visitants to the bustle and gaiety of its neighbour, Brighton, was a mean fishing-village until of late years, though possessed of advantages in point of situation and salubrity, such as would have justified its earlier notice by the invalid or the votary of amusement. The beautiful sands in front of the town, extending in a perfect level for several miles along the shore, are equally adapted for pedestrian exercise, or that of the carriage, or on horseback; the bathing, equally favoured by this circumstance, is attended with unusual facilities; and the fine sweep of the South Downs, ranging to the north and east of the place, serve to ward off the piercing winds from those quarters, and thus become an additional recommendation to the valetudinarian.

Some idea of the improvement that has taken place in this town may be formed from the fact, communicated by an old inhabitant to the author of the "Picture of Worthing," that the miserable huts which, until Worthing became a watering-place, were of forty shillings annual value at the utmost, are now supplanted by rows of stately houses, calculated, both in point of size and elegance, for the accommodation of the first families in the empire; while the land on which many of these buildings are situated, might, at a recent period, be purchased at the rate of half an anker, or five gallons of brandy per acre. Of these modern erections, the *Steyne*, and *Warwick Buildings*, two ranges of houses which run parallel to each other in a direction

nearly due north and south, are the most eminent; but many other well-built streets have arisen near the shore, while those less conspicuous in appearance extend for the distance of above half a mile northwards. Tradition says, that an extensive tract of waste land, now forming the delightful sands which are the especial boast of the place, once interposed between Worthing and the ocean. The cream-coloured bricks, of which the fronts of most of the houses are composed, are made from a fine blue clay, which is dug from the site of this supposed tract, at a spot within high-water mark.

Warwick House, the noblest erection in Worthing, was built by the Earl of Warwick when owner of the manor of Broadwater (of which this place forms a part,) but is now usually let for the bathing-season, and in general to some family of rank. In point of size, situation, and display, this mansion deserves to be reckoned inferior to few in the kingdom.

Worthing House, which has an air of neatness rather than of grandeur, becomes a lodging-house in like manner with every successive season.

The *Theatre*, in Ann-street, is rather capacious, and has every requisite accommodation. The *Market*, a quadrangle contiguous, is convenient, well supplied with every necessary article, and its stalls, resting upon pillars, present an appearance something more than corresponding with the usual air of such receptacles. A neat *Chapel*, erected by subscription, and consecrated in 1812, must be included in the list of the public establishments: and to these should perhaps be added the *Warm Baths*, two *Libraries*, and the *Bathing-Machines*, in number not less than sixty.

Though suffering under a temporary depression some few years back, arising from the too great eagerness of the inhabitants to speculate in building, Worthing has since in a great measure recovered from the natural effects of such premature enterprises; and may be said to increase yearly in the public estimation, notwithstanding that a few of the houses continue unoccupied sometimes for an entire season.

The *Church* of BROADWATER possesses a handsome tomb of free-stone in its chancel, erected to the memory of Thomas, Lord de la Warr, Knight of the Garter, and holder of some important offices under two successive sovereigns, Henry VII. and VIII. His arms, surrounded with the garter, are affixed to the north wall; and there is a richly sculptured canopy, but neither figure nor inscription. The various bequests in his will, as specified in Collins's Peerage, include his mantle of blue velvet of the garter, and his gown of crimson velvet belonging to it, to make altar-cloths for this church. His son, who died in 1554, was buried near his father, with many solemnities, recorded by Strype: he was also a knight of the garter, and is asserted by the same authority to have been the best housekeeper in the county. This church is not otherwise deserving of notice, unless for its cathedral-like form, and the union of the early pointed with the Saxon style in its architecture.

Offington, in this parish, was the ancient seat of the La Warrs, but is now in the possession of William Margesson, Esq. It is of stone, but of small elevation, and heavy in its appearance: it consists of a centre, and wings. The grounds, being well timbered, have much the air of a park. Many improvements in this seat and its demesne immediately suggest themselves to the ob-

server, as calculated to render it, with all its present disadvantages of style, a very pleasing if not a superior country residence.

TERRING, or **TARRING**, adjoining Broadwater, is an inconsiderable market-town, in whose church is shown a strong box, said to contain the charter by which its market was instituted: the market-house was pulled down nearly sixty years back. The *Charity School* here was formerly the manor-house, and continued such till the Reformation, when it became the rectory, and was converted to its present use by the late Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, when the incumbent. This house, tradition says, was the frequent residence of the haughty Thomas à Becket, while he held the see of Canterbury; the manor having been presented to Christ Church, in that city, by King Athelstan.

Salvington, a hamlet in the parish of Terring, is deserving of notice, as it contains some fragments of a nouse, in which 'the Glory of England,' as he was styled by Grotius, the immortal Selden, first drew breath in 1584. He died in 1654. He received the rudiments of his education at the Free School of Chichester, and afterwards studied at Cambridge; upon leaving which university he applied himself to the law, and attained to the highest eminence in that profession, as well as in the characters of a patriot, a scholar, and an antiquary. His works, published in 1726, in three volumes folio, sufficiently attest his extensive erudition and indefatigable industry; as his zeal and taste in collecting the choicest books, is evinced by the valuable portion they now form of the famous Bodleian Library, at Oxford. Obtaining a seat in Parliament in 1623, his public life was chiefly distinguished by the spirited opposition

he maintained to every arbitrary attempt of the well-intentioned, though mistaken and unfortunate Charles I. His remains were interred, agreeably to his own desire, in the Temple Church, London.

LANCING, on our line of route, is a small bathing-place between Worthing and Shoreham, which has attractions for the few who prefer seclusion in the pursuit of health, to the gayer towns frequented by those whose primary object is pleasure, or the round of occupations dictated by capricious fashion.

OLD SHOREHAM was a place of consequence in former days, though now an inconsiderable village. Ancient historians speak of it as the place where Ella landed the second time with those succours from Saxony, which enabled him to subdue the capital of the Regni, the modern Chichester, immediately after which he assumed the title of King of *Sud-sex*. Being situated near the mouth of the Adur, that river is here crossed by a light and not unhandsome wooden bridge, erected in consequence of an Act passed in 1781, at the expense of 5000*l*.

The *Church* of Old Shoreham, though a great part is now in ruins, exhibits vestiges of a building that must have assimilated with the former importance of the place, rather than its modern state. The appearance of once-existing semicircular arches occurring in parts of the exterior, demonstrates the antiquity of the building: a very curious door-way of this description is seen on the south side, as represented in our plate; the ornaments of the arch appearing in three distinct rows, of a figure somewhat resembling the triglyph, of diagonals, and of pateræ; and the pillars upon which it rests being buried in the ground nearly up to their foliated capitals.

The upper part of the tower also has semi-circular windows, and the now very dilapidated north transept seems to have been originally a complete specimen of the Saxon style. The large arches of the interior are of the same description, and possess the zigzag ornament. It is much to be regretted that measures were not taken at a time when they would undoubtedly have proved efficacious, to prevent the decay of this evidently very early erection: its complete destruction at no distant period of time appears unavoidable.

NEW SHOREHAM, east of the Adur, and about half a mile south from the old town, being favoured with a superior situation for trade, became of importance in the precise ratio of the decay of the latter. It is governed by two constables, chosen annually at its manorial court-leet; and has a fair on July 25th, and a weekly market on Saturday.

Having returned members to Parliament since 1298, it is another borough by prescription. "The right of election," says a late writer, "was enjoyed by all the householders paying scot and lot till 1771, when a scene of the most shameful corruption was disclosed before a Committee of the House of Commons. It appeared that a majority of the electors had formed themselves into a society, under the denomination of the *Christian Club*; the ostensible object of which was the promotion of charity and benevolence, and the accomplishment of such other purposes as corresponded with the character which the members had assumed. Under this cloak they made a traffic of their oaths and consciences, setting their borough to the highest bidder, while the rest of the inhabitants were deprived of every legal benefit from their votes. To prevent any similar combination,

Parliament passed an act to disfranchise every member of the Christian Society, and to extend the votes for Shoreham to the whole rape of Bramber, so that the right of election is now imparted to about 1300 freeholders."

The *Harbour* of New Shoreham is considered the best on this part of the coast, though not without its dangers, arising partly from a rock of some extent, which is perceptible at low water, and partly from the locomotive property of its sands, which are frequently shifting. Having a depth of twelve feet at low water, and in spring-tides eighteen, though only three in common at the ebb, it is visited by vessels of some burden, and, in consequence, possesses a *Custom-house*. It is within half a mile of the open sea, to which its direction is parallel. Ship-building is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; and vessels of 700 tons burden have been known to be launched here.

The *Market-house* stands centrally in the town, rising upon Doric columns, and is a tolerably handsome erection.

The *Church* has been pronounced "an interesting specimen of the union of the Saxon and the early pointed styles, at a period when those two systems were maintaining that struggle by which one of them was to acquire the sole dominion in all public works;" and it is also said to "present an excellent school for the study of our ancient architecture. The interior, which is extremely rich and diversified, and the east front of the edifice, are the most perfect models in the latter respect. The east front rises in three tiers; the lowermost of which has a semi-circular window, in a recess of the same form, and a like recess on each side, the whole of these recesses having columns. The fronts of the side

aiales, appearing on the right and left, have each a semi-circular window, in a similarly shaped recess, and above them other semi-circular recesses and breaks at the angles. The second tier is entirely in the pointed style, and has three noble windows almost in one: the divisions are clusters of columns, with rich capitals, and the mouldings of the arches are numerous. The uppermost tier has one large semi-circular window in the centre, and smaller recesses differing both in size and form on each side: a pediment surmounts the whole of this beautiful as singular elevation.

The original form of this church was that of a cross; but a few heaps of ruins, being parts of what was formerly the west front of the nave, are the only remains of that part of the edifice. From the intersection of the transepts with the main body rises a lofty square tower, divided into two stories; the architecture of the first of which is wholly Saxon, but the second has pointed recesses, though the windows within are semi-circular; the openings of the latter are divided into three small lights, by columns which support small semi circular arches. These lights and columns, it has been observed, give the strongest warrant for supposing that they constituted the early hints towards the formation of that system of mullion-work, which became the invariable ornament of windows in subsequent ages. The edifice was anciently collegiate, New Shoreham having had a priory of white friars up to the period of the Reformation, as well as another monastic institution, called St. James's Hospital.

A road to the north-west from Shoreham leads to STEYNING, a town of rather mean appearance, seated at the base of a pretty considerable eminence, a short

distance from the Adur. It is a borough by prescription, whose two representatives are elected by the householders and inhabitants within its limits, who pay scot and lot. It has three annual fairs, on June 9th, September 19th, and October 10th; a market on every Wednesday; and another for cattle on the second Wednesday in every month. It is governed by a constable, who is appointed at the court-leet of the manor, and is the returning officer at elections. The manor is the property of the Duke of Norfolk, having been purchased by his grace's predecessor of Sir John Honynood. The name of this town undoubtedly originated in the *Steyne Street*, the ancient Roman way so called, which passes through this place, in its direction from Arundel to Dorking.

The *Church* of Steyning, which bears indubitable marks of antiquity, is thought to have belonged to the Benedictine Priory of St. Mary Magdalene, founded here by Edward the Confessor, and which, as attached to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Feschamp, in Normandy, was bestowed, at the dissolution of the alien priories, upon Sion Abbey, Middlesex. If this surmise be correct, here may the patriot tread a spot rendered interesting by the interment of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, and father of the illustrious Alfred; and here also, it is said, repose the remains of one of the early professors of the Christian faith in this county, St. Cuthman. The tower and the nave are all that is now left of the building, though it formerly possessed both a choir and transepts. The style is the purest Saxon, and it is said, by a professional writer, to be one of those excellent architectural remains of that description, which, if not of the most extensive dimensions, at least abound in all that is

beautiful in design, and perfect in execution. The work on the exterior, it has also been observed, may be called rich, but that in the interior highly magnificent. Notwithstanding, the elevated side walls of stone sustain only a cumbrous tiled roof, and the tower is of low and heavy proportions, strengthened at the angles by buttresses of the most massive character. The beautiful semi-circular arches, eight in number, within, are as remarkable for variety as richness in their decorations, no two being alike; and the whole were so highly esteemed by the late Duke of Norfolk, as to be copied by his orders, with a view to their adding to his improvements at Arundel Castle. This highly interesting remain stands on the east of Steyning town, and adds the charm of picturesque situation to its attractions for the eye of the antiquary.

Wiston, beyond Steyning, is an ancient seat and park, the property of Sir Charles Goring, Bart., and, previously to its possession by that gentleman, belonged to the family whose name it still bears, and to those of Braose, Bavent, Shirley, and Fagge. Three brothers of the Shirley family were born here, all of whom rose to honourable distinction: they were the sons of Sir Thomas Shirley, who died in 1612. The two younger, Sir Anthony and Sir Robert, having first made themselves famous in war and as statesmen, Sir Thomas, the elder, "was ashamed," says Fuller, "to see them worn like flowers in the breasts and bosoms of princes, while he himself withered on the stalk he grew on. This made him leave his aged father and fair inheritance in this county, and undertake sea voyages into foreign parts, to the great honour of his nation, but small enriching of himself." The last Sir Thomas Shirley was a zealous

supporter of the royal party in the reign of Charles I., and, as it may be presumed, suffered proportionably; and his son was eminent as a physician.

BRAMBER, adjoining Steyning, was once a town of consequence, as it gave name to the rape in which it stands. It now contains little more than twenty houses, but still possesses the privilege of sending two members to Parliament, the right to elect whom consists in paying scot and lot, and inhabiting houses built on ancient foundations. The electors are only thirty-six in number, and in the contested election of 1786, a tenant of a cottage in Bramber, it is said, withstood the tempting offer of 1000*l.* for his vote. The government of this miniature borough is vested in a constable, chosen annually at the court-leet of the manor, of which the Duke of Norfolk is lord. The place is situated on a small stream, the circumstance from which it perhaps derived its former importance, as this is said to have been anciently navigable for vessels of small burden.

The ruins of *Bramber Castle*, elevated on a mount apparently artificial, stand on the north-east side of that part of the town called Bramber-street. History is remarkably sterile on the subject of this anciently very strong castle, neither informing us when it was erected, nor of the period when, according to all probability, violent means were resorted to for its destruction, very possibly for the sake of the materials: for, considering the vast thickness of the remaining fragments of the walls, and the trifling alteration time and weather have produced on them since Hollar took his view, there is good reason to suppose that its demolition was effected by blasting with gunpowder. The remains at present consist only of several low detached pieces of

the west wall, and a portion of what was once, as appears, the gateway. From the eminence on which it stands, it must have commanded a fine view, both marine and inland; and its defences, it is likely, were of the most perfect kind anciently in use, since it was encompassed with no less than three trenches, now scarcely discoverable for the trees and bushes that have overgrown them.

At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Bramber Castle was the property of William de Braose, or Breose; who then possessed, exclusive of this lordship, forty manors in the county of Sussex. In the year 1208, King John, suspecting the designs of several of his nobility, sent to demand hostages for their fidelity; and, among others, to William de Braose, of whom the royal messengers demanded his children. To which Matilda, the wife of William, returned, agreeably to Matthew Paris, the following answer: "That she would not trust her children with the king, who had so basely murdered his own nephew, Prince Arthur, whom he was bound in honour to protect." John, highly incensed at this reply, sent privately a band of soldiers, with instructions to seize upon the persons of the whole family; but, warned of his intention, they had fled to Ireland. Two years afterwards, however, the tyrant succeeded in making them his prisoners, and, confining them in Windsor Castle, caused them to die of absolute starvation. Stowe says, William de Braose had escaped to France; but that he did not long survive the melancholy catastrophe.

The *Church*, in the vicinity of the Castle, appears to have been much larger at some remote period than at present. A Saxon arch is to be seen over the southern entrance, and two others on opposite sides of the square

embattled tower; while yet another is faintly to be traced among the ivy which luxuriates over the east end. The chancel had been long in ruins, when, sixty years back, Grose wrote his English 'Antiquities.' The date of the original edifice is lost in the distance of ages; but the Conqueror's Survey proves it to have been standing antecedent to his invasion of England. Not long after the peaceable establishment of the Normans, William de Braose, upon whom so considerable a portion of the adjacent territory devolved, conferred it on the monks of Florence, at Saumur in France; but the patronage is at present possessed by Magdalen College, Oxford, to which foundation it was probably granted by Henry V. on the suppression of the alien priories. The handsome east window, in which appear the arms of the college, with those of the ducal families of Norfolk and Rutland, was erected about forty years back by the Rev. Dr. Green, at a time when the church was undergoing some repairs. The patron saint, as in frequent other instances in this neighbourhood, is St. Nicholas; but we are at a loss to account for the preference thus given to his name, in the dedication of edifices for public worship.

ALDRINGTON *once* existed as a village of considerable size on this coast, between Shoreham and Brighton; but the sea now occupies the spot on which it formerly stood, and not a vestige of building remains, except the ruins of its church. It has been supposed by antiquaries that it was the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans. A street of Aldrington was still remembered by old inhabitants of the vicinity in 1742.

BRIGHTON, or, more correctly, BRIGHTHELMSTONE, was not more than seventy years ago a petty village,

solely inhabited by fishermen, yet at the present moment it far surpasses the county town in size and population, and stands at the very head of our fashionable sea-bathing places. The inhabitants of this town enumerated, in 1811, 12,012; and the houses were 2077. The visitants of Brighton, attracted by the pursuit of health or pleasure, are supposed in the course of every twelvemonth to equal the number of the settled residents.

About the middle of the last century the foundation of Brighton's future greatness was laid by a physician, named Patrick Russell, who recommended the use of sea-water to some patients of rank, and more especially directed their notice to this hitherto obscure spot. The inhabitants to this day testify their sense of the obligations they owe to this individual, by the respect they pay to his name and memory. But to a much more exalted personage, it is true that the town is indebted in a degree as superior as is his rank: we mean his present Majesty; who, by adopting Brighton as his summer residence, has undoubtedly effected more towards the prosperity of the place in a few years, than could have resulted in a century from the mere attractions of the place in point of situation, which, in some respects, certainly are not of the first order. It is but justice to the inhabitants to state, that, as regards the gratitude so justly due to his Majesty also, they are by no means wanting: notwithstanding the free discussion of the merits of characters of the very highest rank, which the spirit of the age has of late years so conspicuously generated, we believe that but one sentiment of affectionate and respectful loyalty towards the reigning sovereign prevails, where, certainly, of all the towns in the king-

dom there are the most substantial reasons for its prevailing—in the town of Brighton.

Since the fashionable notice procured for this place by the before-mentioned exertions of Dr. Russell, the progress it has made to its present consequence has been uninterrupted, and, from the era of the building of the palace, its increase has been rapid in a degree scarcely before preceded. Its situation is on two declivities, the one of a rather steep, but the other of a more gentle character; and both sloping in a direction towards a level tract, now designated as *The Steyne*, which gradually descends to the cliffs here forming a boundary for the ocean. The air is dry, sometimes rather keen, but upon the whole extremely salubrious: a range of hills on the north and north-east completely screens the town from the inclement winds which prevail from those quarters. The site, considered as that of a bathing-place, is inferior to that of many others; the descent to the sea being abrupt from the coast, and the beach being covered with a rough shingle, to the great annoyance of the feet of such as have trod the delightful level beach of Worthing. The sea-ward aspect is bold, but somewhat exposed and bleak, from the projection and uniformity of outline presented by the coast at this point; the inland views, from the want of trees, and the nature of the soil, are monotonous, and in a degree even arid. These are disadvantages, it will be seen, which it required all the influence of fashion and of royal patronage to counterbalance, by such attractions, in the articles of gaiety, concourse, and pleasure, as no other place of its kind perhaps can boast.

The government of the town is vested in a constable

and eight head-boroughs, annually chosen at the manorial court-leet; the lordship pertains to the Earl of Abergavenny. Besides these officers, there are sixty-four commissioners, selected from among the principal inhabitants, whose power, derived from an act of Parliament, resembles that of a corporation, and extends to the cleansing, lighting, and repairing the streets; the correction of such abuses as properly come within municipal cognizance, the removal of nuisances, and the enforcement of various regulations for the comfort and convenience of the visitants and inhabitants.

Of the buildings at Brighton, the *Marine Pavilion* of his Majesty naturally claims our first attention. It is situated on the western side of the Steyne, which, it should be observed, is a spacious and agreeable public lawn and promenade, open on the south to the sea, conducting northwards to the London road, and bounded on the east and west by handsome edifices or ranges of buildings, from the backs of which extend what may be denominated the new and old towns of Brighton, the houses eastward of this fashionable place of resort being all of comparatively recent erection. The Pavilion was commenced in 1784; and its front to the Steyne, extending about 200 feet, at first consisted of a circular building, with a lofty dome raised on pillars, and a range of apartments on each side; but the westward front, with a colonnade in its centre, was the principal entrance: to complete the proportions of the fabric, wings were added to the Steyne front in 1802; since when, the alterations, both of the exterior and interior, have been successive, and on a scale of great and costly magnificence, if not always in the most ap-

proved taste. Its present external style is oriental, comprising an assemblage of numerous domes and minarets: the illustrious proprietor is stated to have had an eye, in the introduction of architectural features so novel to this country, to the Kremlin at Moscow. His Majesty's stables, attached to the palace, exhibit proportions and a style of grandeur which have been seldom perhaps surpassed.

The Steyne, on fine evenings during the season, is thronged with pedestrians, in every variety of fashionable habiliment; and, for their amusement, a very good band of music performs from a neat orchestra. Facing this gay and exhilarating lounge are other mansions belonging to private persons, which claim notice; these are, that still distinguished as *Mrs. Fitzherbert's*, *Lady Anne Murray's* (both of which are handsome modern structures), and *Grove House*, adjoining the Pavilion, the property of the Duke of Marlborough. The ranges of private houses also on the Steyne are called the *North* and *South Parades*, *Blue and Buff Buildings* (so named from their external composition of flints, relieved by cream-coloured bricks), *Steyne Place*, *Steyne Row*, and *South Row*.

The *New Steyne*, consisting of an area and range of buildings both diminutive in proportion to those of the old, lies in the east or latest erected portion of the town; in which direction also extend the highly respectable streets, called *St. James's Street*, *High Street*, and *Edward Street*; and, along the cliff, the *Marine Parade*, and the *Royal Crescent*. The two latter are both handsome rows of houses; the last mentioned so much so, as to be among the first ornaments of Brighton. It has

an enclosed area in front; in the centre of which stands a statue of his Majesty, executed when he was Prince of Wales, in the uniform of his regiment, erected at the expense of more than 300*l.* The figure is placed on a plain pedestal; "the attitude," it has been observed, "is animated, and the likeness strong; but the sculptor has violated all the rules of his art, and more particularly the common custom in regard to grace, by hiding the *right* arm among folds of drapery, and giving to the *left* all the energy necessary to express scorn and defiance, as hurled across the deep to that quarter, whence impotent threats alone have assailed our laughing strands." — This defect is, indeed, so obvious, that a punster might be almost inclined to suspect, that the statuary meant to convey an insinuation that the Prince was *left-handed*.

Westward of the Steyne, the principal streets are *North, East, West, and Ship Streets*; and, on the cliff, *East Cliff, Middle Cliff, West Cliff, Artillery Place*; and *Bellevue*; besides which a square has been formed in this direction, called *Bedford Square*.

Among the provisions for amusement in this place; which are, as it might be expected, ample, the *Theatre* deserves primary mention. It stands in the new road between North and Church Streets, consequently in the westward portion of Brighton; the exterior has a handsome colonnade in front, and the interior is elegant; his Majesty's Box is fitted up in a style appropriate to royalty. This building was first opened in 1807; a former play-house, situated in Duke-street, having been found incommensurate in its style and accommodations with the increasing splendor and populousness of the town.

The *Royal Circus*, beyond the Steyne, on the north-east, in the direction of the London road, was opened in 1808, for exhibitions chiefly consisting of horsemanship; but, not being found to answer the expectations of the proprietors, has now for some years been closed.

The *Race-Course*, at a short distance from the London road, fails not of its share of attraction to the lovers of pleasure at Brighton, and the races are in general very numerously attended.

Donaldson's and *Walker's Libraries*, the former at the angle of St. James's-street east of the Steyne, the latter on the Marine Parade, are fashionable and amusing lounges when the town is full. The principal occupations of their frequenters are, engaging in the raffles for various trinkets, articles of Tunbridge ware, &c., sold by the proprietors; listening to the music, both vocal and instrumental, provided for the entertainment of the company; or pacing backwards and forwards, simply 'to see and be seen,' for a whole evening perhaps, from one of these places of universal resort to the other. For the employment of such as delight in gambling of a more serious complexion than is afforded by the Libraries, *Raggett's Subscription House*, at the corner of the North Parade, affords every facility.

The *Assemblies* are held both at the *Castle* and *Old Ship Taverns*; the suite of rooms appropriated to this purpose at the former are of an elegant description. The ball-room is a rectangle, whose dimensions are eighty feet by forty; with recesses, sixteen feet by four, at each side and end; these latter being entered through columns, which range with pilasters continued round the room. The compartments are adorned with paintings illustrative of the story of Cupid and Psyche, and repre-

representations of Nox and Aurora occupy the ends. The height of this room is thirty-five feet; and from its coved ceiling depend three beautiful chandeliers.

The Assembly-rooms at the Old Ship Tavern, in Ship-street, are a handsome suite, though neither so large nor so splendid as those at the Castle: the assemblies are held alternately, during the season, at these two houses. The ball-room at the Old Ship has a very good portrait of Dr. Russell, the eminent physician before mentioned.

The *Baths*, at that end of the Steyne next the sea, are commodiously fitted up for invalids, or other persons, who may prefer their use to that of the open element, to which a throng of bathers resort by means of the numerous machines. The cold baths, six in number, are supplied by an engine with the saline fluid; and there are, besides these, warm, shower, and vapour baths.

The *Chalybeate Spring*, which may here find mention, is situated a short distance westward of the town, and finds a pretty considerable number of visitors during the season; its qualities are tonic, and have been found efficacious in cases of debility, &c.: a neat building incloses the spring.

The *Church*, situated on an eminence designated Church Hill, at the north-west extremity of the town, may have been an erection of Henry VII.'s time, and is nowise remarkable in itself; but it possesses a *Font*, said to be of Norman workmanship, and to have been brought hither from Normandy during the reign of the Conqueror; while some even assign to it a still higher degree of antiquity, referring its formation to the Saxon times. This font is circular, ornamented round with sculptures in low relief, divided by columns into distinct

compartments : one of these is thought to represent the Last Supper ; but, if so, it is somewhat singular that only *six* of the apostles appear to be present at the meal. The subjects of the other compartments are either scriptural, or the offspring, it may be, of monkish tales. A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine *, who had paid much attention to this font, ventures an opinion relative to its supposed antiquity, decidedly contrary to that generally entertained ; and even declares his " conviction, that it is in some measure a trick upon anti-quaries. From the freshness of the work, and modern initials with the date 1745 upon the plinth, he concludes that it was executed in that year, and copied probably from an original performance of the kind belonging either to this, or some neighbouring church, and which original has been since destroyed."

This edifice has a square tower, with a spire, and dolphin of copper gilt for a vane : it commands a bold view of the British Channel. The tower has eight good bells.

In the Church-yard is a handsome memorial to Mrs. Crouch (of Drury-Lane Theatre, who died at this town in 1805, at the age of forty-three), which was erected by Mr. Kelly ; and near the door into the chancel is seen a black marble stone, with the inscription following :

" P. M. S.

" Captain Nicholas Tattersell, through whose prudence, valour, and loyalty, Charles II. King of England, after he had escaped the sword of his merciless rebels,

* For the year 1807.

and his forces received a fatal overthrow at Worcester, September the 3d, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed to France, departed this life the 26th day of July, 1674."

A lengthened poetical encomium of the captain, which Grose took the pains to copy for his 'Antiquities,' but which appears but little worthy of his pains, is now scarcely legible. "It appears," says a contemporary writer, "that Charles, after his defeat, wandered over the country for six weeks, and at last found an asylum in the house of Mr. Maurrel, at Ovingdean, near Brighton. During his concealment there, his friends agreed with Tattersell, who was the master of a coal-brig, to convey him across the Channel. The night before his departure he passed at the George Inn (now known by the sign of King Charles's Head) in West Street, kept by a man named Smith, who soon recognized his royal guest, but had too much loyalty to betray him. The following morning, October 15th, he embarked, and landed the same day at Fescamp, in Normandy. Soon after the Restoration, Tattersell, probably with a view to remind the King of this service, brought the vessel, which had been the means of his escape, up the Thames, and moored her opposite to Whitehall. The expedient was successful; an annuity of 100*l.* was settled on him and his heirs for ever: but the payment of it has been long discontinued, though it is believed that the claimants are not yet extinct."

The *Chapel-Royal*, in Prince's Place, was built, in consequence of the great numerical increase in the population and visitants of Brighton, in 1793: it is calculated to hold one thousand persons.

Meeting-houses for Dissenters are more numerous than might be expected in a place generally supposed the resort almost exclusively of the fashionable and gay: they comprise places of worship for the Methodists, (Arminian and Calvinistic), the Quakers, Baptists, and Presbyterians; besides a Synagogue for the Jews, and a Roman-Catholic Chapel.

The *Market House* is a neat building, erected in 1734: the principal market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The wholesale fish-market, which is held on the beach, is supplied by numerous boats, the owners of many of which derive a profit from letting them out on aquatic excursions, independent of the products of their calling. The packet-business, since the peace with France, has also been of considerable benefit to those inhabitants who are connected with marine affairs: the vessels thus employed are well-built and commodious, and sail regularly for Dieppe during the summer months.

The town also contains three *Free Schools*, two of which were founded by private individuals for twenty-four boys each, and the third, called *The Union Charity School*, was the result of a public subscription set on foot for the purpose in 1807. This latter is on Dr. Bell's system of education, and is situated in Middle Street; and there are also a *Sunday School* and *School of Industry* in Church Street.

Church Street likewise contains *Barracks* for 320 men, and West Street has similar accommodations for 130. But, besides these, at a short distance from Brighton, on the road to Lewes, there are two extensive ranges of buildings of the same kind, adapted

both for infantry, cavalry, and artillery: those nearest the town are extremely handsome and commodious erections.

A *Battery* of six forty-two pounders stands at the west end of the town, for the defence of the coast. At the east end there was formerly another, erected by Henry VIII., of the ruins of which Grose gave a view, and which was called the *Block House*. The continued encroachments of the sea having undermined the foundations of this fortification, although originally constructed at some distance from the edge of the cliff, it became necessary to remove it about sixty years ago. At the period of the erection of the Block House, it may be presumed, Brighton possessed more consequence than when, subsequently, it emerged from the insignificance of a small fishing-village to be a first-rate sea-bathing place; indeed, this circumstance might be inferred only from the fact, that Queen Elizabeth added to the work of Henry by walls of considerable length, in which were four gates. The object of these defences was to protect the place from the attacks of the French, who at that time made frequent descents upon our coasts. Brighton, in the early part of the seventeenth century, we are assured, "was one of the most flourishing towns in the whole county, containing no fewer than 600 families, who were chiefly employed in the fisheries; but, owing to the restrictions laid upon the latter, and the heavy losses at sea by the capture of its shipping, the place fell to decay, and, to add to its misfortunes, 130 houses were swept away by an inundation of the sea in 1699. The damage occasioned by this calamity was computed at 40,000*l*. To prevent the recurrence of such devastation, a fund has been established by act of Parliament

for constructing and keeping in repair groynes, or jet-ties, which serve to bound the destructive element, and to collect and retain the gravel, which the waves bring in immense quantities from the westward, as an additional barrier." *Brighthelmstone*, the name by which, until abbreviated by fashion to Brighton, the place was invariably known, is supposed by some to be derived from *Brighthelm*, a bishop of the Saxon times; while others have ascribed to the town a Roman origin. In support of the latter surmise, it should be observed that bones, and coins of the emperors, have been discovered in the neighbourhood, in urns of Roman workmanship. But after the mention of every thing of interest relative to the modern state of Brighton, it might be to little purpose, perhaps, to do more than allude to these opinions, leaving it to the professed antiquarian to judge of their probability or the contrary.

The road from Brighton to Poynings conducts near that singular chasm in the Downs called the *Devil's Dyke*, which, according to a writer before quoted, "though nothing more than a precipitous valley formed by the hand of nature, is ascribed to the grand author of evil, who, says tradition, beholding with envy the numerous churches in the Weald, determined to form a channel which should admit the sea, and thus inundate that whole tract, with all its pious inhabitants. This plan, as we are farther told, was disconcerted by an old woman, who, being roused from her midnight slumbers by the noise which the progress of the work occasioned, peeped out of her chamber-window, and had no difficulty to recognize the infernal agent. She perceived likewise the object of his undertaking, and, with admirable presence of mind, held a burning candle from the casement.

The mischievous spirit, mistaking the light for the rising sun, was so scared, that he instantly quitted his unfinished work, and made a hasty retreat. Unfortunately history has not recorded the name of the shrewd matron, who rendered such a signal service to her country."

The *Church* of POYNINGS, is with justice called "a durable monument of the piety of the noble family of Poynings" (an opulent and distinguished baronial race who for some centuries resided on and took their name from the spot) and being large, lofty, and of cathedral-like form, its appearance is yet imposing. "We are informed in the 'Magna Britannia,' that Michael de Poynings, who attended Edward III. in his wars in France, and died in the 43rd year of that king's reign, bequeathed 200 marks towards the building of a new church here; doubtless the present structure; which must have been the work of his son Thomas, if, as Dugdale asserts, it was erected towards the conclusion of the same reign. The arms of the founder are yet to be seen over the porch and the great window of the east chancel. About a furlong from the present church was once a chantry, afterwards removed into the south chancel, where are still some remains of the altar."*

The interior contains several antique tomb-stones of Sussex marble, from which the brasses having been torn, the antiquary surveys them only with disappointment and regret. On the presentation of the Rev. Dr. Holland (by Lord Erskine, his father-in-law) to the rectory in 1807, those repairs of the building commenced, to which it is indebted for its present respectable and convenient state. A tower and fragments of walls, on the east side of the edifice, remains of the ancient mansion-house

* Sir W. Burrell's MSS.

called *The Place*, which was destroyed by fire about a 100 years back, would appear to have belonged to a building of considerable size; its construction chiefly of flints, with which the vicinity abounds. The noble family of Montague occasionally occupied this mansion until its lamentable fall.

Danny, a respectable brick mansion of the date of 1595, stands at the foot of Wolstanbury Hill, in the parish of HURST-PER-POINT, a short distance north of Poynings. It is the seat of W. J. Champion, Esq. A portrait of its founder (George Goring, Esq. who bought the estate of a Lord Dacre) ornaments the hall, which has a marble pavement of black and white squares. The hill, rising over Danny, is one of the boldest of the range of South Downs. The Danny chancel in the church of this parish, which is the burial place of the family occupying the mansion of that name, contains monuments of considerable antiquity, but whose arms and inscriptions are effaced.

Ewhurst is now only a farm-house in the parish of SHERMANBURY, (north-west) but has the appearance of having once belonged to some family of consequence. It is moated, and in its gateway, which is chiefly of Caen stone, the groove of a former portcullis is easily traced. The house, though itself antique, is evidently a comparatively modern erection.

The *Church* of COWFOLD, a little farther north, has a grave-stone in its nave, on which is a remarkable brass, engraved with various figures, and an inscription round its edge, in Gothic capitals, as follows :

*Hic Ferri Cumulus Thomæ Nelond tegit ossa.
Est et ei Tumulus præsens sub marmore fossâ.*

Virtutum donis hic claruit et rationis exemplis que bonis decus auxit religionis. Mundo Martha fuit sed Christo mente Maria. In Mundo vivit sed erat sibi cella Sophia. In Maii Mensis quarto decimoque Kalendis ad celi
Sedes migravit habendas.....

The remainder is wanting. The principal figure is that of a person in ecclesiastical costume, under a Gothic arch, his hands clasped as in prayer; having three labels issuing from his shoulders, bearing each one of the inscriptions following:

Mater sancta Jhu me. servis mortis ab Esu.
Mater sancta Dei duc ad loca me requiei.
Sit Sancti Thomæ suscepti precatio pro me.

Over the head of this figure is a small arch, in the centre of which sits the Virgin, with the infant Jesus on her lap, and an ornament to her head somewhat resembling a coronet; from which Sir William Burrell was led to imagine that this female might have been intended for Gundreda, wife of William the first Earl of Warren, and daughter to the Conqueror, who, in conjunction with her husband, founded Lewes Priory. He farther supposed, that the Earl himself might be signified by the figure, on her right, of St. Pancras, the patron saint of that monastic establishment, who here stands upon a pinnacle, with a palm branch in his right hand and a book in his left, and treading on a warrior with a drawn sword. Another pinnacle on the left supports a bishop, in his appropriate habiliments, his right extended as though he was in the act of exhortation, and his left holding a crosier. A label over his head, with the words S: THŌS. CANT. denotes that this figure is meant for the celebrated Becket, canonized for his presumed martyrdom at Can-

terbury. An escutcheon, once placed over him to correspond with the one on the dexter side, over St. Pancras, is lost: the latter, which is in the form of a cross, has an inscription significative of the Trinity.

About midway between Brighton and Lewes, *Stanmer Park* occurs on the left, comprising the church and entire village of STANMER. The Earl of Chichester's seat here is a plain stone edifice upon a low site, although the general surface of the park is sufficiently diversified. The late Earl made great improvements both in the house and grounds: the plantations, though young, are thriving; and contribute to relieve the eye, after passing over the peculiarly bare and sterile-looking tract which intervenes between this seat and Brighton. The road winds along the bottom of a downy valley, the sides of which, entirely divested of trees, slope gently into it in various directions.

At the distance of a mile from LEWES, we arrive in sight of that ancient borough and market-town, whose situation, on an acclivity washed by the Ouse, and nearly encircled by an amphitheatre of loftier eminences, unites beauty with salubrity and commercial convenience. In size and population, (since in 1811 the houses enumerated 893, and the inhabitants were estimated at 6,221) this town ranks next to Brighton; its trade, facilitated by the Ouse, which is navigable for six miles up the country, has of late years considerably increased; and its streets, besides possessing, from the ascent on which they are built, an unusual degree of cleanliness, are spacious and in general respectable-looking. It is a borough by prescription, having returned two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. the right of election is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

Though not incorporated, it lays claim to some particular privileges; and the town-records afford sufficient evidence of its having formerly possessed corporative powers, and of having been governed by two bodies of townsmen, one composed of 12 and the other of 24 persons, with two constables at their head. Under the latter title, the two principal municipal officers continue to be elected at the court-leet annually. Two respectable *Banks* are among the modern facilities for business, which commerce has created here; and the handsome *Bridge*, bestriding a river which communicates with the Channel at Newhaven, may be considered as another. A few years ago a distinct foot bridge was attached to the side of the original structure: by which, however, the inconvenience arising from its narrowness, was but partially remedied. At night, the place is regularly lighted and watched. It stands on the border of the South Downs: its distance from the grand southern resort of fashion, Brighthelmstone, is eight miles, and that from the metropolis, 50.

The public buildings of Lewes are its *County Hall*, *House of Correction*, and *Theatre*.

The former, situated in the High Street, is of recent erection, and unites great elegance of external appearance with appropriate internal utility. Here, as in many other towns, the building adapted to this purpose formerly took post in the very centre of the principal street: this edifice was of the date of 1761, and stood a little to the southward of the present: it was very justly condemned as a public nuisance, when, to the general satisfaction, it was supplanted by its every way superior existing substitute. The summer assizes for Sussex, and the quarter-sessions for the eastern division of the county, are constantly held within its walls.

The plan of the benevolent Howard was adopted in constructing the *House of Correction*; and its regulations are such as at once to reflect credit on the keeper, and the magistrates, and to promote the cleanliness, comfort, and improvement of its unfortunate inmates. The erection took place about 26 years back, but it has recently received considerable extension of building.

The *Theatre* is neat, and has received considerable additions within these few years, but it has of late been but little frequented.

In the article of amusement, Lewes likewise furnishes *Assembly-rooms*, forming a portion of the principal house of public entertainment, the Star Inn: the assemblies are held regularly during the winter-season. A *Bowling-green*, of unusual dimensions, should be mentioned under this head: this, which is much frequented by the lovers of the exercise, is within the precincts of the antique Castle, whose ruins we shall speedily be called upon to describe.

The *Market* has a good daily supply of provisions, and a regular market-day (Tuesday) for corn, and every alternate Tuesday for cattle and sheep.

The *Fairs* are four in number: one, for sheep, on the 21st of September, and another on the 2nd of October; the latter was formerly kept in that part of the town called the Cliffe, but is now held near the spot lately occupied by the barracks; and two for black cattle, namely, on the 6th of May and on Whit-Tuesday. The sheep-fair is very commonly a mart for from 50 to 80,000 of the fleecy kind; their numbers on this periodical occasion creating a singular and remarkable appearance.

A hill, also about a mile's distance from the town, commemorated in history as the scene of a sanguinary

engagement, fought on the 14th of May, 1264, between Henry the Third and the army of the Barons under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, at present owes its chief celebrity to the *Races* held near it, usually in the first week of the month of August. They last three days; the first of which is devoted to running for the king's plate for 100 guineas, if horses properly qualified are produced as candidates. The course is esteemed one of the best, not merely in this county, but in this island, so long noted as the grand arena for the pleasures of the turf. The *Stand*, which owes its erection to a subscription for the purpose made in the year 1772, is extremely commodious, and affords a view, to such as avail themselves of it at the race-time, of the whole extent of the course, a very small portion of it excepted. In the vestiges of *Barrows*, undulating the soil in many parts, we trace the slumbers of the 'mighty dead,' relating audibly

'A tale of the times of old,'

and recalling forcibly to the mind that phantom of its enthusiasm, *glory*, for which alone the majority of them fought, but which has ungratefully refused to record so much as their names, for the information of admiring posterity.

The *Sussex Agricultural Society* holds its meetings in this town. The cattle shew is usually in the same month as the races, August; and is very generally attended by the farmers and agricultural gentry of this and the neighbouring counties, to witness the distribution of the premiums. The Society was instituted in the year 1796.

The only other public institution of Lewes is the

Library Society, established 10 years previously to the Agricultural. The collection of books, at first very confined, is now both ample and valuable, extending to nearly 3000 volumes: they are deposited in a house purchased expressly for the purpose, by a few leading members of the society, opposite to the Star Inn.

A *Free Grammar School* should not pass entirely without notice. That of Lewes was originally founded by a townswoman, a Mrs. Agnes Morley, in 1512, and its benefits extended by a bequest from another female inhabitant, Mrs. Mary Jenkins, in 1706. The funds are the proceeds from rents of houses, and from an annuity arising out of a manor in the vicinity, called Hamsey.

Besides churches, of which some mention will now be necessary, Lewes contains meeting-houses for various classes of Dissenters from the established forms of worship. The *Quakers*, *Presbyterians*, *Arminian Methodists*, *General Baptists*, *Particular Baptists*, *Independents*, and *Calvinists*, have all places of religious congregation in this town. The meeting-house of the Presbyterians had suffered a change from its original destination, previously to its being occupied for devotional purposes; it having been first built as a town-residence for George Goring, Esq. for whom a monument was erected in the old church of St. Michael, and becoming subsequently the Bull Inn. There is also a chapel here, reared under the auspices of the late well-known and justly esteemed Countess of Huntingdon; whom some have not scrupled to designate as a female fanatic, but whose well-meant labours, and unostentatious though munificent generosity, will ever procure for her the veneration of every liberal mind, of whatever religious persuasion.

The parish churches are *St. Michael in Foro*; *St. John*

sub Castro; *St. John Baptist Southover*; *All Saints*; *St. Thomas in the Cliffe*; and *St. Peter and St. Mary Westout*; the latter more commonly known by the name of *St. Ann's*, though formerly there were two distinct parishes so named. Until the era of the Reformation, Lewes boasted of no less than 12 parish churches, including those attached to the suburbs of Southover and the Cliffe, although their number is now comparatively so reduced.

Of these edifices, All Saints and St. Michael, are the most modern. The first-mentioned, which stands south of the High Street, is of brick, with stone quoins, rusticated: it was built under the direction of Mr. Wilds, in place of the old church taken down in 1805. "In preparing," says a writer in the "Beauties of England," "to lay the foundations of this new church, it was found necessary to disturb the repositories of the dead; and, among the rest, a leaden coffin was taken up; and, when opened, exhibited the complete skeleton of a body which had been interred about 60 years, and the legs and thigh-bones of which were covered with myriads of a species of fly, perhaps unknown to naturalists, as active and strong on the wing as gnats on a summer evening; though the lead was perfectly sound, and had not the smallest crevice for the admission of air."

St. Michael in Foro was rebuilt in 1755, in place of the anterior edifice, which had become excessively ruinous: its neatness has been much admired, as has that of *St. Thomas in the Cliffe*, which is considered 'one of the neatest parish-churches in the county:' the altar-piece of this last is spoken of as unusually elegant. The appellation 'in the Cliffe,' is derived from the situation of the suburb to which it belongs, being immediately

below a chalky cliff, whose base is washed by the Ouse. Indeed, the general appearance of the hills around is chalky, which adds an unpleasing rather than a picturesque feature to the general view.

St. Peter and St. Mary Westout, commonly called *St. Ann's*, also underwent very considerable reparations in 1775.

St. John's Southover stands close to the inconsiderable remains of a *Priory*, once of no mean importance in the county. Though smaller than when originally erected, it is still a pretty large building: the tower was erected in the last century. A stone, inserted in the wall, is thought to have formed a part of the old church of the convent, since it is decorated with a mitre, and the letters T. A.—denoting, most probably, that Archbishop Theobald consecrated it. A marble tablet, placed against the wall of the south aisle by the late Sir William Burrell, has this inscription:

Within this pew stands the tomb-stone
of GUNDRAD, daughter of William the
Conqueror, and wife of William the first
Earl of Warren, w^{ch} having been deposit^d
over her remains in the Chapter-house
of Lewes Priory, and lately discovered
in Isfield Church, was removed
to this place at the expence
of William Burrell, Esq.
A. D. 1775,

The stone* itself, of black marble, was discovered at Isfield, under a monument of the Shirley family, and affords remains of a monkish epitaph, as follows:

Stirps Guadrada dueum, decus evi nobile germen,
Intulit ecclesiis Anglorum balsama morum:

* A fac simile engraving of this stone, is inserted in Watson's *Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey*. Vol. I.

Martha fuit miseris; fuit ex pietate Maria.
 Pars obiit Marthe, superest pars magna Marie.
 O pie Pancrati, testis pietatis et equi
 Te fecit heredem; tu clemens suscipe matrem.
 Sexta kalendarum Junii lux obvia carnis
 Ifregit alabastris.....

But the church most worthy of remark at Lewes is that of *St. John sub Castro*; on which the author just quoted has observed, that "it is very ancient, consisting of the nave only of the original building. The architecture is rude; and the south flint wall apparently of the same date as the ruins of that which surrounded the area of the castle. In some places the stones are laid in the herring-bone fashion, as in the castle of Guildford. These circumstances, together with the former entrance at the west end by a deep descent of seven or eight steps, and the remains of the lights near the roof, now filled up, afford evidence of a Saxon origin. What was originally the south portal is formed by a very ancient Saxon arch. The steeple is of later date than the rest of the building, and of different workmanship. This church, as it is believed, was originally constructed in the shape of a cross, with the tower in the centre. Some vestiges of the chancel may still be traced; and the marks of the former roof, which was higher than the present, are visible on the tower. Camden describes this edifice as ruinous, and overgrown with brambles. It was afterwards contracted and repaired, probably in 1635, as a small stone tablet, with that date, is fixed near the porch in the south wall, over two names, perhaps those of the churchwardens, rudely cut and uncouthly spelt. The style of the repairs, particularly on the north front, where the parts of the old wall which had fallen down are replaced with alternate squares of stone and flint, corresponds with the above date."

The principal peculiarity of this edifice, however, is an inscription to be found in Camden, and in relation to which Mr. Rowe,* his contemporary, and steward to Lord Bergavenny, has given us some details. "The ancient monument," he tells us, "truly described by Mr. Camden, was placed in the circumference of the chancel door of St. John's Church, which chancel was pulled down in 1587, and the monument defaced. That which is now to be seen in the south wall of that church, was collected out of the ruins, so many as could be found and supplied and fixed where they now stand, by such as were lovers and favourers of antiquities." The inscription thus commemorated, is still to be seen in the place here mentioned, and may be read as follows:

Clauditur hic Miles, Danorum regia proles
 Mangnus nomen ei, Mangnæ nota progeniei:
 Deponens Mangnum, se moribus induit aguum,
 Prepete pro vita, fit parvulus anachorita.

Which has been rendered:

"Here lies a soldier of the royal race of Denmark, whose name Magnus denotes his noble lineage: laying aside his greatness, he assumed a lamb-like deportment, changing a busy life for that of a humble anchorite."

But Grose with justice observes, that "it seems singular, that though the sole conceit of this punning inscription turns on the word *Magnus*, yet no such word is to be found in the whole epitaph, the name of the deceased being spelt MANGNUS, and the same unlucky N intervening between the A and G in every case."

The monument on which this inscription occurs, is semicircularly shaped, and composed of 15 stones, no

* Sir William Burrell's MSS.

two of which are of exactly similar dimensions. "The characters on the first, second, third, and fourth" are properly described as "modern, probably engraved when they were last set up to replace others destroyed by time or accidents. The 12th stone is of later date than the remaining 10, which are very ancient, the characters being Saxon, rudely and deeply engraved. The diameter of the semicircle, including the two extreme ends of the stones, is seven feet nine inches. Within it an ancient grave-stone, bearing the figure of a cross, which had long lain in the belfry, has been inserted in an upright position. A drawing of this curious monument was laid before the Society of Antiquaries, who were of opinion, from the characters of the inscription, that it was executed about the time of Edward III.; but that no certain judgment could be formed respecting the age of the grave-stone, the fashion of which varied according to the fancy of the workman or his employers. Concerning the person for whom it was designed, nothing is known with precision. According to Mr. Elliott, a correspondent of Sir William Burrell's,* the most generally received opinion is, that Magnus was the youngest of three sons by the first wife of King Harold II. whose mother Githa was a Danish princess, sister of Sweyne, the successor of Hardicanute. After the Norman Conquest, Harold's sons, Edmund, Godwin, and Magnus, fled to Ireland, and, about 1069, made a descent upon the English coast, after which they were never heard of. It seems by no means difficult to reconcile this account with the tradition recorded by Grose, that Magnus was a Danish general, and commanded a large party of his countrymen, who

* MSS. in the British Museum.

made an incursion into these parts, in which expedition all his men were slain, and himself, being wounded and taken prisoner, was so kindly treated that he became a convert to Christianity, or at least, if before a Christian, he then embraced the life of an anchorite; but, the story adds, his wounds soon brought him to the grave."

A good altar-piece, representing Christ receiving the Young Children, and much in the manner of Rembrandt, decorates the church. It is reported to have been captured in a marine engagement, by a Captain Pawlett, whose executor, John Crofts, Esq. presented it to this parish.

Lewes *Castle* is particularly described in the "Beauties of England," before referred to: agreeably to which, it "was of an irregular oval figure, and stood on the east side of the town. The great gateway, which was somewhat advanced before its walls on the south side, is yet entire. It was defended by two towers on its south front, had also machicolations, and on the side next the castle two portcullises, and a tower, in which is a stair-case leading to a room that has been recently fitted up for the meetings of a lodge of Free-masons. This gateway is of mixed architecture; the inner arch having every appearance of a Saxon origin, while the outer is of the more modern style of Henry III. At the extremities of the longest diameter of the area of the castle, which runs nearly north-east and south-west, are two circular artificial mounts for keeps. Of the eastern keep a small fragment only remains; and the western is fast yielding to the ravages of time. The latter which was quadrangular, with a hexagonal each corner, diminishing upward, commands a

wide and highly diversified prospect. From this building extend immense earthen works, with two ditches, on the inner bank of which are some ruined walls. These works, at their north-west corner, embrace a small camp, of a long oval figure, whose north and west sides they fortify. The north side, of the great inclosure, being defended by a marsh, is single-trenched; the east and south sides retain their original form, distinct from the later works, which are very high; while the others are barely discoverable in the meadows. The east side is lost, except a small portion which may be traced where it falls into the little camp. The double keep, termed in old writings *Braymounts*, is a feature peculiar to this castle. Between the keeps is a bowling-green, and a timber-yard; and the western rampart is cut through by a road leading to the Downs, across a field corruptly called *Walling*, for *Wall's End*, where, according to tradition, a bloody battle was fought with the Danes, who were defeated, and whose king, or captain, Magnus, was taken prisoner. Mr. Gough* suggests, that the small camp mentioned above might have been constructed on this occasion, prior to the erection of the castle by the Earl of Warren. The property is divided between the Earl of Abergavenny and the Dukes of Norfolk and Dorset, one half belonging to the former, and a quarter to each of the latter. In 1774, the site and ruins were leased for 99 years to Mr. Thomas Friend, who, at his death, bequeathed his interest in them to his nephew, Mr. Thomas Kemp."

A considerable sum has been expended by the present proprietor, Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. to preserve the western keep from further decay. He has also

* Gough's Camden, vol. I.

fitted up the interior in a very tasteful manner, and makes it his abode during his occasional visits to Lewes.

GLYNDE, a short distance south-east. This village, on an arm of the Ouse, is neat and agreeable-looking.

The *Church*, which was erected in 1765, at the cost of the late Bishop of Durham, is of the Grecian order of architecture. A silver plate, in commemoration of the founder, bears the following inscription:

RICHARD TREVOR,
Bishop of Durham,
fourth son of John Lord Trevor,
Born Sept. 30. 1707.
Died June 9. 1771.

The arms of Trevor, impaled by those of the see of Durham, appear over the handsome portico, and the same coat is repeated in painted glass. The last window is nobly decorated with scriptural and other subjects in the latter material. The walls of the building are of flint, but with a facing of stone.

Lord Hampden's seat here, is of the Elizabethan age, and a good specimen of the peculiar style of domestic architecture which prevailed in her reign, and in that of her successor, James. In its numerous bay windows, and its terrace overlooking an extent of charming country, it affords interest to the occasional spectator and visitant. Ages back, this mansion, and the manor of Glynde, belonged to a family of that name, from whom the changes incident to a long succession of years at length conveyed it to that of the Hampdens.

Glynde Bourne has been upwards of 200 years in possession of a family of the name of Hay. William Hay,

Esq. M. P., of this place, was a man of some celebrity in the last century, who wrote an 'Essay on Deformity,' (he was himself unfortunately much deformed) and a poem called 'Mount Caburn,' descriptive of a hill thus entitled in the parish of Glynde.

ROTTINGDEAN, about half-way between Brighton and Newhaven, is a place of no consideration, which we shall not detain our readers to describe.

NEWHAVEN, though but a small port, is of considerable importance on a part of the coast so much exposed as this is, and has frequently proved the safety of vessels during the storms of the Channel. The packets to and from Dieppe and Brighton run for Newhaven, at times when the approach to Brighton itself would be attended with danger. But, notwithstanding the urgent necessity for a harbour of this description on these shores, this of Newhaven was suffered to decay, for want of reparations to its piers, (in consequence of which large quantities of sand were admitted) until, in 1731, the matter was laid before Parliament, and an act procured for the repairs and improvements required. The town, which had suffered precisely in the same ratio with its port, speedily recovered its consequence, on the completion of these objects; but, though now extremely thriving, and the depôt for all goods transported by water to Lewes, it is not a market-town as formerly. The inhabitants, now numbering nearly 700, are chiefly of habits connected with maritime affairs. Ship-building flourishes; and vessels in size adapted to the West India trade, have been launched from Newhaven. A small fort defends the entrance to the harbour; and for the protection of the revenue, one of those cutters, so much the dread of smugglers, is usually on the look-out here.

The *Draw-bridge*, over the Ouse, is as handsome in appearance, as necessary for commercial purposes.

The *Church* is modern, with the exception of the tower, which, with its small semicircular-headed windows, contrasts strongly, in the eye of the antiquary, with the body of a building, of so much later erection. The fabric altogether is small, seated on an hill at the west side of the place. The tower, unlike the generality, stands at the east end of the structure.

An *Obelisk*, of handsome proportions, but formed of so soft a species of stone, that, though erected within these 20 years, it is already crumbling to decay, stands near the church-yard. It has for its object the commemoration of Capt. Hancock, and 104 men, the crew of the sloop of war, the *Brazen*, mounting 18 guns, which was wrecked on the *Ave Rocks*, near this town, Jan. the 25th, 1800. One man only survived this unfortunate event. The far greater number of the drowned seamen were washed upon the beach by the tide; and, being here buried, the obelisk is intended to preserve the names of the officers, and the memory of the catastrophe: yet the inscriptions relating these particulars, on each of the sides of the pedestal, are nearly obliterated; and the lamentable loss of the *Brazen* is less durably recorded on this obelisk, than in the breasts of the townsmen of *Newhaven*.

SEAFORD, formerly a member of the *Cinque Ports*, and still an incorporated town, and a borough returning two members to Parliament, is in reality only an inconsiderable fishing-village, though governed by a bailiff, 12 jurats, and an indefinite number of freemen. Anciently, it is said, and until burned by the French in one of those marauding visitations once not uncommon on our

coasts, it was of sufficient consequence to possess six buildings devoted to religious worship; a tradition corroborated by the fact, that the foundations of former edifices are sometimes discovered considerably without the limits of the present town. Among the existing appendages of the place may be enumerated a fort, a signal-station, and a life-boat; but of the latter it has been remarked, that "it does not appear, that the application of this useful invention has been so successful here as on other parts of our coast." Seaford has also some pretensions as a sea-bathing-place; hot and cold baths having been erected, and machines being kept, for such visitants as seek the benefit of the bracing element in the usual season.

The Church has been described by the authority just quoted as exhibiting "some marks of considerable antiquity, though the greater part, and especially the body, of the fabric, is a vile piece of patch-work, to which pointed shutters on the outside of the lower windows give a truly grotesque appearance. The tower has suffered less from the hands of modern restorers; at the west side it has a spacious entrance under a pointed arch, above which are the remains of another in a circular form, the intermediate space being walled up. A similar Saxon arch, but entire, occurs on the outside of the chancel at the north-east corner, and a smaller at the south-east; these are both filled up, and denote that the edifice was once more extensive. The interior consists of a nave, small chancel, and two aisles, supported by circular pillars, some of which are adorned with emblematical figures, particularly the capital of a column in the south aisle near the door, on which is engraved a representation of the Crucifixion.

The original chancel was burned down, probably in the general conflagration of the town already mentioned. In 1778, in digging up its ancient foundations, were found two coffin-stones, with handsome crosses carved upon them, within the chancel, and a third close to the outer wall. The latter enclosed 16 skulls, but had no aperture till broken open. It is fixed in the north wall, and one of the others in the south wall of the church."

Corsica Hall, the residence of the Hon. Thomas Bowes, brother to the Earl of Strathmore, stands to the westward of the town, and was previously occupied by Thomas Harben, Esq. who sold it to the present proprietor. It is a brick mansion; and its exterior appearance, being deficient in every pretension to ornament, is totally unprepossessing.

In the neighbourhood of EASTBOURNE, as in that of Seaford, the foundations of buildings are occasionally met with in pursuing the labours of husbandry; which has with reason led to the conjecture, that this place also was of much greater extent formerly than at present. One of the most remarkable discoveries of this kind is said to have been made in 1717, in a meadow about a mile and a half south-east of the village, where a Roman pavement of plain chequer-work, a bath, and other remains of antiquity, were found. The pavement, which was little more than a foot beneath the surface, was 17 feet four inches long, and 11 broad, and entirely composed of white and brown tesserae. The bath was 16 feet long, five feet nine inches broad, and two feet nine inches deep. From the rubbish with which the pavement was immediately covered, and the bath filled, it was evident that the building

to which they had belonged, must have been destroyed by fire.

Within these few years, Eastbourne has become of some notoriety as a bathing-place, and is now considered as divided into four parts, viz. *East Bourne*, properly so called, *South Bourne*, *Sea Houses*, and *Meades*. The two latter are near the beach; the two former a mile and a half farther inland. The natural and artificial accommodations for bathing are excelled by those of few places on the British coasts. *Compton Place*, a truly elegant seat, the property of Lord George Cavendish, adds its embellishments to the attractions of both South and East Bourne, between which it stands. The general situation of the place, is near the foot of the bold and well-known promontory, called Beachy-head. The settled inhabitants have been estimated at 1700.

The *Church* is spacious; consisting of a nave, chancel, side-aisles, and a venerable antique tower, which has a ring of six bells. The chancel appears the more ancient part, and is divided from the nave by an arch, shaped and ornamented in the style sometimes too exclusively styled Saxon: since the semicircular-headed arch, decorated with the zigzag moulding, was as peculiar to the early Norman as to Saxon times. In this chancel, a similarly decorated arch has beneath it four recesses, supposed by Dr. Ducarel to have been 'designed for the monument of a second founder,' the first and fourth recess being intended for the bishop of the diocese and his chancellor, when he visited the church in person. In the same part of the building occurs a black slab, inscribed to the memory of Dr. Henry Lushington, who died, aged 69, in 1779, having^d been 44 years vicar of East Bourne. The bust of Henry

Lushington, his son, is placed on a white marble tomb over his father's; from an inscription on which it appears, that he 'went to India at the age of 16, and was one of the few survivors of the unfortunate persons confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta. By a subsequent revolution in 1763, he was, with 200 more, taken prisoner at Patna; and after a tedious imprisonment, being singled out with two other gentlemen, was, by order of the Nabob Ally Kawn, deliberately and inhumanly murdered. But while the sepoy's were performing their savage office on the first of the sufferers, fired with generous indignation at the distress of a friend, he rushed upon the assassins unarmed; and, seizing one of their scymetars, killed three of them and wounded two others, till at length, oppressed with numbers, he fell, at the early age of 26 years.'

Two *chapels* have for a long series of years been the places for interment of the families, into whose hands the two manors in East Bourne have successively fallen: they contain some handsome monuments, inscribed with the names of Gilbert, Gilridge, Burton, and Wilson.—The elegant altar-piece is modern.

Near the church is the Lamb Inn, which boasts a *Subscription Ball-Room*; and, in the article of amusement, East Bourne is also provided with a small neat *Theatre*, situated in the South Street, as well as a *Circulating Library*.

The *Chalybeate Spring*, at Holywell, a short distance west of the Sea Houses, seems to want the powerful recommendations of fame and fashion, to render its virtues appreciated as they are said to deserve, being asserted to be little if at all less beneficial to the invalid, than the celebrated waters of Clifton, which it greatly

resembles. It not being more than half a mile from the Sea Houses, the part of East Bourne most frequented by visitors, on account of their proximity to the marine element, should render the walk to Holywell one of the most pleasant as well as one of the healthiest occupations of the place.

In the opposite or eastward direction, the pedestrian, when at a mile and a half's distance, will reach Langley Point, where he may inspect two *Forts*, with which the coast is here guarded: and a little farther commences a range of *Martello-towers*, stationed along the curvilinear sweep of the beach to a considerable extent. *Barracks*, and a *Battery* of heavy ordnance upon Anthony Hill, the latter about a mile inland, still contribute to the military and defensive attitude of this neighbourhood, though little present necessity appears to exist for preparations so formidable.

The bold cliffs of *Beachy-head*, before mentioned, extend westward from Meades to a spot called Burling-gap. Within sight of them, a naval engagement, recorded in history, took place June 30th, 1690, between a large French armament, and the united fleets of England and Holland; when the latter, strange to repeat in modern times, sustained a defeat: but the French force, it is universally admitted, was superior to that of their combined enemies. *Parson Darby's Hole*, a singular excavation in these cliffs, is traditionally connected with more than one story in explanation of its name; but they are all conceived in such absurdity as to be little worthy repetition. The excavation consists of two apartments, with an ascent by rude steps cut in the cliff, and having a window-like aperture over the entrance. A signal-station surmounts one of the most elevated

heights, defended by two pieces of artillery. The greatest elevation to which these cliffs arise, is 575 feet, agreeably to Henshawe's chart, constructed by direction of government.

PEVENSEY will be ever memorable as the spot where William, Duke of Normandy, landed with the army, that, under him achieved the conquest of England: it had been previously subjected to the hostile arms of Godwin, Earl of Kent, who had ravaged this and several other sea-ports in the time of the Confessor. Its antiquity is undoubtedly very eminent. Somner considered it the Roman *Anderida*, as best agreeing with the description of that station by Gildas—'*in littore oceani ad meridiem*'—'on the southern coast.' There have even not been wanting those, who make it one of the primeval British towns. But, the cause of the former importance of Pevensey, and perhaps the source of its existence, its convenience as a *port*, is no longer now in being; the sea having long left its ancient beach far inland, to make up, as it were, for its incursions upon other shores.

Pevensey *Castle* has strong marks of having been originally a Roman fortification; bricks, evidently Roman, forming a considerable portion of its yet remaining materials. On surveying it, two *culverins*, lying in the outer area, are nearly the first objects that attract notice. They appear to be of the age of Elizabeth; one of them bearing the initials, E. R. (Elizabetha Regina;) the length of this is 11, and that of the other, which has the letters W. P., 12 feet. The former also bears a rose and crown. Both want carriages, and are partly covered with the earth, but their mouths directed to the ocean.

The outer walls describe a circuit of seven acres, and

remain still, to the height of more than 20 feet, in a state of tolerable preservation. The principal entrance is from the west or land side, between two round towers, in which are considerable layers of Roman brick, some single, others double, about 20 feet from the ground, and four or five asunder. Many such layers of whiter brick, or stone hewn in that form, lie between the strata of red, or in place of them, in the walls between the other towers to the north-west; and in the north-east tower are such stones, laid herring-bone fashion towards the bottom. Within is a smaller fortification, moated on the north and west, more of a quadrangular form, with round towers, and entered by a draw-bridge, which corresponds with the outer gate, and, like the latter, is not in the centre of the west side, but rather more to the south. The east wall of both is the same, and stands on a kind of cliff, that appears to have been once washed by the sea, which, however, must have receded before the town below was built. There are no Roman bricks in the inner work, and only in the north and west sides of the outer.*

“ In 1710,” says Sir William Burrell, (from a paper possessed by a Mr. Lambert, of Lewes, and transcribed by him) the Rev. John Wright, vicar of Pevensey, for the benefit of the parishioners, who laboured under the inconvenience of bad water, employed a workman to convey it from the moat of the castle into the town. To accomplish this purpose, he found it necessary to make his way under the wall, the thickness of which he computed to be 10 feet. The foundation was discovered to consist of piles, planked over with slabs of extraordinary substance; but, notwithstanding the length of time

* Gough's Camden.

since the erection of this weighty fabric, there appeared to be no decay in the slabs. The colour only seemed to be changed from what we may suppose it to have been when they were first laid down; and the leaves of faggots found there were still sound."

Pevensey, it is farther necessary only to remark, from its giving name to the rape in which it is situated, was at one period of sufficient consequence to be reckoned its chief town. At present, the number of houses does not exceed 100, nor that of the inhabitants 800.

A road, at first bearing south-west, and then, at a direct angle, leading north-west, branches from Pevensey to HAILSHAM; a town, distant from Lewes about 12 miles, and which has a weekly market on Wednesdays.

A farm-house, in this parish, constitutes the chief remains of what was once *Michelham Priory*; but of which "there is still left a noble tower, the entrance to which is over a strong bridge, across a large square moat, encompassing eight acres, and yet full of water, through which runs a stream that turns a corn-mill behind. Under this embattled tower is a lofty arch, above which are four Gothic windows; a newel staircase leads to two spacious rooms above, used by the tenant as store-rooms, and below is a dark apartment called the dungeon. The principal parts of the ancient edifice may be traced in various arches and pillars of the north side of the present house, the cellars and pantry of which shew some fine remains of vaulted stone roofs, and the ornaments usual in ancient crypts."

Hailsham Church is mentioned in *Strype's Annals*,* with the information that, in the latter end of March,

* Vol. I: p. 49.

1558, it was “spoiled by the inhabitants of the said town, wherof Thomas Bishop and John Fletcher, justices of the peace, made complaynt to Sir Richard Sackville, one of the council. This the council styled a heinous disorder, and by their letters to the said justices willed them for the better punishment thereof to call for the assistance of Sir Nicholas Pelham and Sir Edward Gage, and to put them to such fines as should be thought most meet and agreeable to the laws.” The building is not unhandsome; but it contains no memorials of antiquity, or any indeed remarkably deserving of notice. It has a tower, and a nave; with two aisles.

Herstmoncieux Castle occurs in this neighbourhood, and might be seen by the way by the Tourist, supposing him to be proceeding from Hailsham to Battle. Our view of this edifice will perhaps afford as competent an idea of it to the reader as could be conveyed by description; and probably, our details of similar structures already given, will appear to have been extended to a length, that must render their omission in this instance no subject for regret. But it should be noticed that it is probable this castle is one of the most ancient edifices, of brick, now standing in England; and that, till the year 1777, when the roof and interior were demolished, it was also the most perfect of our castelated remains. A neat white mansion was enlarged by the proprietor, the Rev. Mr. Hare, out of the materials then obtained from the venerable pile. The *Church of Herstmoncieux*, which stands contiguous, is remarkable only for its ancient memorials for the family of Fiennes, who formerly possessed the manor and castle.

BATTLE, which it may be as convenient here as any where to describe, consists of a single long street, and

contained, in 1811, 361 houses, and 2,531 inhabitants. It has a market on Thursday; but which, agreeably to the charter of Henry I. from whom the privilege of holding it is derived, should be kept on Sunday; and, in fact, it was so kept until the commencement of the last century. Battle is now chiefly celebrated for its extensive manufacture of *gunpowder*: in former times, and before that destructive material was invented, it derived its origin, and name, from a great national contest, the combatants in which, from the want of the above-mentioned potent compound, which Mr. N. Bloomfield so much extols, were literally forced

—‘to hack, and hew, and stab,’

agreeably to the words of that poet, in order that one of the two ambitious leaders, for whose sake they fought, and such numbers of them fell, should mount the English throne. In fine, on this spot took place that famous *battle*, between Harold of England, and William of Normandy, and their partisans, which history has thought proper to denominate ‘the battle of Hastings.’ The particulars of this most important and decisive conflict are too well known to need repetition here: suffice it, that the Norman loss on the occasion, after so hardly contesting from morn till sun-set for their victory, has been thought to have been nearly 15,000 men, and the English at least three times that number. This sanguinary engagement was fought October the 14th, 1066; and from that period, the ancient but inconsiderable village of *Epiton*, where it occurred, was dignified with the more emphatic name of Battle.

“In compliance,” say the ‘*Beauties of England*,’ &c.

“ with a vow which he had made before the engagement, the Conqueror began, the year following, to build an abbey, in order that constant thanks and praise might be given to God for this victory, and continual prayers offered up for the souls of the slain. That part of the field where the fight had raged most fiercely, was chosen for the site of the edifice; the high altar standing on the very spot where, according to some, the dead body of Harold was found; or, as others say, where his standard was taken up. This abbey the king dedicated to St. Martin, and filled with Benedictine monks from that of Marmontier in Normandy. He conferred on it various prerogatives and immunities, similar to those enjoyed by the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury; such as the exclusive right of inquest in all murders committed within their lands; treasure-trove, or the property of all treasure discovered on their estates; free-warren, and exemption for themselves and tenants from all episcopal and other ecclesiastical jurisdiction; the right of sanctuary for their church in cases of homicide, besides many other privileges. He also granted to the abbot the royal power of pardoning any condemned thief, whom he should pass or meet going to execution. The founder provided amply for the subsistence of the community; to which he gave all the land for a league round their house, and various manors and churches in different counties. He made an offering to the conventual church of his sword and the royal robe worn by him at his coronation, which the monks carefully preserved and exhibited as great curiosities. They possessed likewise a roll of all the Norman gentry who came into England with the Conqueror, on which they set a high value; though, according to some of our antiquaries, its authority is little more

to be depended on, than some of the pedigrees of modern heralds. William would have augmented his bounty to a sufficiency for the maintenance of 140 monks, had not death prevented the execution of his design.

“ This house, to which the abbey of Brecknock in Wales was made a cell, was governed, from its foundation to its suppression, by 31 abbots, who enjoyed the distinction of the mitre. At the Dissolution its annual revenues were valued, according to Dugdale, at 880£; but, as Speed says, at 987£. A pension of 66£ 13s. 4d. was settled on the abbot, and inferior sums on the other officers and monks, to the number of 16 or 17 persons. The site of the monastery was granted to one Gilmar, who pulled down great part of the buildings in order to dispose of the materials, and afterwards sold the estate to Sir Anthony Browne. His descendants began to convert the remains of the edifice into a mansion, which continued unfinished, till the property was disposed of by Anthony, Viscount Montague, to Sir Thomas Webster, who made it his residence. The present owner is Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. who, in 1812, was elected one of the knights of the shire for this county.

“ *Battle Abbey* stands on a gentle rise, with a beautiful concave sweep before it of meadows and woods, confined by woody hills, which form a valley winding towards Hastings, where it meets the sea. Its ruins bear ample testimony to its ancient magnificence; and their circuit, computed at not less than a mile, proves the extensive scale of the establishment. Their style demonstrates that the edifice, or at least the greater part of it, was rebuilt in the time of the later Henries, when architecture had laid aside the Saxon heaviness, and assumed a lighter and more embellished form. The

remains occupy nearly three sides of a large square; the fourth having probably been taken down to admit a view of the country, when the middle side was converted into a modern habitation. The grand entrance, a large square building, embattled at the top, with a handsome octagon tower at each corner, faces the town, and is a very rich and elegant piece of Gothic architecture; the front is adorned with a series of arches and neat pilasters. This gate-way, which, with the adjoining buildings, is affirmed by Buck to have been part of the original structure, cannot, as Bishop Lyttelton observed, be older than the time of Henry VI. Here were formerly held the sessions, and other meetings for transacting the business of the town; but so little attention was paid to keep the building in repair, that the roof has fallen in, and rendered it unfit for the purpose. The side of the square opposite the gateway, consists only of two long, low, parallel walls, which formerly supported a row of chambers, and terminated in two elegant turrets, once forming part of another gate. The remaining side of the quadrangle, which is converted into a dwelling-house, has suffered the greatest depredations. Here stood the abbey-church, though the ground-plot cannot be traced. It was doubtless a very beautiful piece of architecture. The only vestiges of it are nine elegant arches, which seem to have belonged to the inside of a cloister: they are now filled up, and appear on the outside of the house. Here, as Gilpin feelingly observes, "all is transposition, and the imagination is left to conceive the beautiful effect which a Gothic tower, and the remains of broken aisles and cloisters, would have had in the room of a patched and awkward habitation."*

* Observations on the Coasts of Hants, Sussex, and Kent, p. 53.

guous to the great church are the ruins of a hall, probably the refectory of the monks, which affords nothing interesting; but there is another building of the kind, a little detached from the abbey, which is eminently beautiful, though its dimensions, 166 feet by 35, are not quite proportioned. It has 12 windows on one side, and six on the other. The original purpose of this superb room, now used as a barn, seems to have been to entertain the whole country when the monks gave a general feast to their tenants. Under the hall, which is raised by a flight of steps, are crypts of free-stone, divided by elegant pillars and springing arches, which form a curious vaulted building, now converted into a stable. This is evidently the most ancient part of the present remains of the abbey: the whole is in a good style of Gothic, probably of the age of Stephen, or Henry II.; with the exception of a ponderous roof, which is a modern acquisition.”*

The *Church* of this town, consisting of a nave, two aisles, chancel, and tower, possesses an air of more than ordinary beauty. Its incumbent is styled *Dean* of Battle. The most remarkable object in its interior is an altar-tomb, placed in a recess of the chancel, and commemorating Sir Anthony Browne, Standard-bearer to Henry VIII. It is noticed by the writer just quoted, ‘as a very early specimen of that mixed style of architecture, which succeeded, and, by degrees, totally supplanted the Gothic.’ A figure of Sir Anthony is placed on the monument, and that of his wife also, in the costume of the age, beside him: both are in the usual recumbent attitude. The building likewise contains other tombs of considerable antiquity, with numerous brasses, &c. The

* Vol. XIV. p. 190.

north aisle has its windows decorated with a variety of portraits, and figures, exhibited on its painted glass.—Battle, it may be added, possesses in this edifice, its Abbey, &c. much to interest the Tourist; but nothing beyond these worthy his enquiring after, or necessary or us to describe.

ASHBURNHAM and CROWHURST are situated, the former to the left, the latter to the right, of the same road from Hailsham to Battle.

Ashburnham gave name to a family of 'stupendous antiquity' as is said by Fuller. This family was undoubtedly resident here before the Conquest, and its representative at that period is thought to have fallen at the misnamed battle of Hastings. Mr. John Ashburnham, who was groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I. was greatly distinguished for his loyal attachment to that unfortunate sovereign, and attended him in his flight from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight, and afterwards to the scaffold. Lord Clarendon tell us "he was a person of unblemished honor and veracity, and had not any temptation, and never gave any cause to have his fidelity suspected," notwithstanding he committed a glaring error in bringing the governor of the Isle, Colonel Hammond, on occasion of the King's above-mentioned escape, into the presence of his Majesty, assuring himself of having obtained the Colonel's protection for fallen royalty. Sir John Berkely, who also accompanied Charles, gave into the plan most unwillingly, and at last only because he conceived that Mr. Ashburnham, who was the King's chief confident, must know his Majesty's desires and intentions better than himself. In Sir John's narrative of the affair, given in Mr. Baron Maseres's Tracts, it is said that when Mr.

Ashburnham came to the King to say, that the governor was come along with them to make good what he had promised, "His Majesty struck himself upon the breast, and said, 'What! have you brought Hammond with you? O, you have undone me; for I am by this means made fast from stirring.' Mr. Ashburnham replied, that, if he mistrusted Hammond, he would undertake to secure him. His Majesty said, "I understand you well enough; but the world would not excuse me; for if I should follow that counsel, it would be said, and believed, that he had ventured his life for me, and that I had unworthily taken it from him: no, it is too late now to think of any thing, but going through the way you have forced upon me, and to leave the rest to God." But when his Majesty began anew to wonder that he could make so great an oversight, Mr. Ashburnham, having no more to reply, wept bitterly," &c. William, a younger brother of this John Ashburnham, was also eminent for his loyalty to Charles; being one of the first to arm in behalf of the monarch, and being by him appointed major-general of his forces in the west, and governor of Weymouth. The present owner of the family estates enjoys the titles of Earl of Ashburnham and Viscount St. Asaph.

Ashburnham House, a handsome modern building, stands in a large and finely-wooded park; and possesses a prospect of Beachy Head and the bay of Pevensey, extremely interesting. It underwent a thorough repair in 1813; and the grounds were much improved by the late Earl. Here are preserved some good paintings by Sir Peter Lely, Vandyke, &c.

The *Church* is visited by all strangers, to obtain a sight of the watch worn by Charles I. the morning he was

executed, his shirt, stained with drops of blood, his white silk drawers, and the sheet with which his body was covered after he was beheaded. The watch was given to Mr. John Ashburnham, before mentioned, on the scaffold; and that with the other relics, were bequeathed by Bertram Ashburnham, Esq. to the clerk of the parish and his successors for ever, and are now shewn in the vestry. The Ashburnham chancel contains handsome monuments for various members of this very ancient family.

CROWHURST is the name both of a parish, and a mansion situated in it, the seat of Henry Cresset Pelham, Esq. The proprietor of the latter seldom resides in it, and it has in consequence gone much to decay. It stands about three miles from Battle, and commands a wide and noble view of the English Channel.

BEXHILL and BULVERHITHE, the two next places occurring on our route, contain nothing particularly worthy of observation.

HASTINGS, which gives name to the rape in which it stands, is one other of the fashionable watering-places, though not one of the most important, with which this coast abounds. The accommodations, as to bathing-machines, warm-baths, &c. are good; and an additional recommendation to the place is the fine level beach, which, for a considerable distance, extends its gentle slope to the ocean. The *Parade* is a walk chiefly intended as a promenade for the bathers. There are also numerous spots in the neighbourhood, to which both pedestrian and other visitors proceed, to obtain a sight of the fine marine prospects, and many other objects of interest. The *Swan* is the principal inn; and that at which, during the season, the assemblies are regularly held.

Hastings, as to its trade, at present depends mostly on its fishery; but its coasting and other business was formerly pretty extensive. Burning lime, the chalk for which is brought by sloops belonging to the town from Beachy Head, and boat-building, continue however to vary the employments of the settled inhabitants. Like so many other places on the coast, the destruction of the harbour was the first source of the gradual decay of the place. This harbour was formed by a massive wooden pier, run out in a south-east direction upon a foundation of immense stones, many of which, together with large fragments of the timber, are yet visible at low water: a violent tempest destroyed this work about the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The *Fort* is a sort of break-water for the town, as well as a defence by means of its ordnance: it has proved of occasional service against the waves, when the ravages committed by them (which have not been unfrequent) have been seen to be in a degree, at least, checked by the obstruction it presents to the boisterous element.

The *Town-Hall* and *Market-Place* are in one; the latter being kept beneath the former. The fabric was erected 120 years back. The hall possesses a shield, brought from Quebec by General Murray, and a gift to the corporation from him, bearing the arms of France. The place was burnt by the French, in a descent upon the coast in the year 1377. The parishes, since that event, have been three in number, distinguished as *St. Clement's*, *All Saints*, and *St. Mary's in the Castle*: there is a church, attached to each of the two first mentioned, but they are neither of them anywise remarkable; about 50 years ago, they were united into

one rectory. It is said that, previous to the marauding visit of the French, there existed two other churches here.

Hastings, as one of the Cinque-Ports, is still possessed of certain privileges and immunities; and is also a corporate town, the members of which are a mayor, jurats, and freemen: by the charter of Charles II., it has the power to hold courts of judicature in capital cases, and is besides exempted from toll: its first charter was granted by Edward the Confessor. The corporation return two members to parliament. So long back as the year 924, in the reign of Athelstan, this place was of sufficient importance to possess a mint; and, originally, it ranked first among the Cinque-Ports. The town at present consists chiefly of two streets, called High Street and Fish Street, which run parallel to each other, and are parted by a muddy rivulet known by the name of the *Bourne*. The population, in 1801, amounted to 2982, and the houses then enumerated 542; but the increase in both has been great since that period: in 1730, the inhabitants were estimated by Dr. Frewen at only 1636; so that the entire increase in 90 years would probably be found to have been not less than one half of the present inhabitants. It has fairs on July the 26th, and October the 23rd and 24th; and two market-days in a week, viz. Wednesday and Saturday.

In January, 1792, there occurred an extraordinary high tide at Hastings, with a furious gale of wind, at south, which did much mischief, both here and on other parts of the coast. The oldest inhabitant remembered no parallel event. Some capsterns and rope-shops, that had stood for years unmolested by the

waters, were torn up, and washed along the shore. A large boat, of 15 or 20 tons burthen, was thrown against the walls of the houses. The banks along the road to the westward of the town were all broken in upon, and in many parts carried away. The town itself was a continued stream, the water making a passage through the houses, and carrying with it different articles of furniture; while men, women, and children were wading about from house to house, &c. forming a scene at once distressing and ludicrous. The circumstance fortunately took place in the day-time, or the consequences might have been disastrous in a much greater degree.

Some slight remains, upon a high cliff westward of the place, indicate that once a *Castle* stood there, so ancient, that its origin is lost in the obscurity of years. In Leland's *Collectanea*, is a passage from the *Chronicles of Dover Monastery*, to the effect that when the British prince, "Arviragus, threw off the Roman yoke, it is likely he fortified those places which were most convenient for their invasion, namely, Richborough, Walmore, Dover, and Hastings." But Bishop Lyttleton thought that there was probably a fortress here erected by the Romans themselves; and, indeed, the nature of the site will incline the antiquary to believe, that this work of the Romans, if in reality it existed, was only an improvement, after their manner and frequent practice, of the rude defences thrown up, as was customary upon such spots, by the Britons, long prior to the coming of the imperial invaders. The existing remains are in all likelihood those of the Roman edifice as repaired by the Conqueror previous to the battle of Hastings; that once spacious edifice, in which, as we are told by Eadmer,

the historian of Canterbury, nearly all the bishops and nobles of England were assembled by William II. in the year 1090, to do him homage on occasion of his intended departure for Normandy. These remains resemble in shape two sides of an oblique spherical triangle, having the points rounded off. The base, or south side next the sea, completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff about 400 feet in length, upon which are no vestiges of a wall, or other fortification. The east side has a plain wall measuring near 300 feet, without tower or defence of any kind. The adjoining side, which faces the north-west, is about 400 feet long; consequently, the area included is about an acre and one-fifth. The walls, no where entire, are about eight feet thick. The gate-way, now demolished, was on the north side near the northernmost angle. Not far from it, to the west, are the remains of a small tower, enclosing a circular flight of stairs; and, still farther westward, a sally-port and ruins of another tower. On the east side, at the distance of about 100 feet, ran a ditch 100 feet in breadth; but both the ditch, and the interval between it and the wall, seem to have narrowed by degrees as they approached the gate, and to have terminated under it. On the north-west side was another ditch of the like breadth, commencing at the cliff opposite the westernmost angle, and bearing away almost due north, leaving a level intermediate space, which, opposite to the sally-port, was 180 feet in breadth.

There was anciently a *Free Royal Chapel* attached to the Castle, respecting which some not altogether uninteresting particulars are recorded. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and had a dean, and several secular canons or prebendaries. Henry de Augo, or Ewe,

who lived in the time of Henry the First, was a benefactor to this establishment.

The "History of Papal Usurpations," by Prynne, mentions the following circumstances, relative to this chapel:—

In the sixth year of the reign of John, John Redmond, coming from Rome to lay claim to a prebend of Hastings, sued to the king for licence and safe-conduct to come into and return from England; which was granted upon this condition, that, on his arrival, he should give security that he came hither for no ill to the king, nor for any other business than that relating to the prebend.

In the first year of Edward III. that monarch issued a commission for visiting the free chapel at Hastings, and placing a dean therein; this commission being directed to William of Feversham: and, in the 27th year of the same reign, a writ was issued by the king, forbidding and restraining certain oppressions by the Bishop of Chichester, of which two canons, William de Lewis and Walter de Tothy, then complained. Nevertheless, the same year, the bishop pretending that, as this chapel was under his jurisdiction, all the prebendaries ought to be presented and admitted by him, the king therefore issued his writ to the Warden of the Cinque-Ports, to enquire into the ancient usage, and to inform him thereof at the meeting of the next parliament, to which he adjourned the dispute, directing the prebendaries to attend and defend their privileges. It seems, however, that the business was not at the appointed time determined, for, in the next year, the bishop renewed his claim, and the prebendaries were again directed to search for precedents. The Archbishop of Canterbury,

probably at the bishop's instigation, now claimed from his metropolitical authority, the right of visitation: but the king issued his prohibition from any act that might infringe the rights of the chapel. Next year, the king being informed that, notwithstanding his prohibition, the archbishop persisted in his visitation, he, by a writ to Stephen Sprot, then constable of the castle, directed him not to permit the bishop, or any one from him, to exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the free chapel. In the 31st year of the same reign, the archbishop cited one of the prebendaries for exercising that office on the king's presentation, without being admitted by himself or by the bishop of Chichester, during the suit and question in the king's courts. While things remained thus unsettled, the archdeacon of Lewis, attempting to visit this place, was prevented on the ground of the king's order. The archbishop having excommunicated the keeper of Hastings castle for obeying the royal commands, and caused his commissioners to visit the chapel, and place therein a dean, (during the absence of the keeper,) the king thereupon issued a writ, to summon the archbishop personally to appear before him, to answer for these high contempts put upon his crown and dignity; and another writ was sent to Robert de Burghersh, constable of Dover castle, to go to Hastings and remove the new dean, there placed unduly, to appoint another in his room, and to certify the king of his proceedings at the next parliament. It does not appear how the matter at length terminated; but in the reign of Henry VI. the chapel, with its appendages, was put under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester and the archdeacon.

Some remains of a monastic building, formerly a

Priory of Black Canons, are also to be seen a little westward of the cliff on which the castle stood. A farmhouse now occupies the site, distinguished by the appellation of *The Priory*. At the bottom of a piece of water close to the farm-yard, "when drained off some years ago, was discovered a large hole near 30 feet in depth, with the remains of a sluice, deep gates, and timbers of prodigious dimensions: probably the relics of works constructed by the monks to protect their habitation from the ravages of the sea."

GUESTLING, a village about half-way between Hastings and Winchelsea, contains *Bromham*, the property of Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.—a handsome stone house, with a park.

In WESTFIELD parish, on the left, is *Beauport*, another handsome stone seat, the property of Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. It possesses a noble prospect of the Channel, beyond which, in a clear atmosphere, Calais and Boulogne may be seen with distinctness. This house was named after Beauport, near Quebec, in Canada, by the late General James Murray, whose seat it was in his declining years: the gallant general having greatly distinguished himself at the capture of that place.

WINCHELSEA, as a member of the Cinque-Ports, as a corporate and market-town, and as a borough returning two members (elected by about 40 persons) to parliament, is still in possession of some importance, though in itself the merest remnant of the considerable commercial port it formerly was. Its history comprises that of the new and old towns so called; both of which have dwindled into the *name* the place is now become, though from causes diametrically opposite. Speaking

of the old town an author, quoted by Grose, says: "In the month of October, in the year 1250, (1280 would be nearer the correct date) the moon being in its prime, the sea passed over her accustomed bounds, flowing twice without ebb, and made so horrible a noise, that it was heard a great way within-land, not without the astonishment of the oldest men that heard it. Besides this, at dark night, the sea seemed to be a light fire and to burn, and the waves to beat with one another, insomuch that it was past the mariners' skill to save their ships: and, to omit others, at a place called Hucheburn (probably *Hither* or *East Bourne*) three noble and famous ships were swallowed up by the violent rising of the waves, and were drowned. And at Winchelsea, a certain haven eastward, besides cottages for salt, fishermens' huts, bridges, and mills, above 300 houses by the violent rising of the waves were drowned." Leland, in his *Itinerary*, informs us that "in the space of six or seven years, (subsequent, as it would appear, to the above-mentioned event) the old town of Winchelsea fell to a sore and manifest ruin by reason of the olde rages of the sea;" and that, during this time, the inhabitants, foreseeing its entire destruction, petitioned Edward I. for a spot whereon to build another town. This was granted; a spot, containing about 150 acres, upon a hill nearly surrounded by the sea, being selected for the purpose; "and the inhabitants of old Winchelsea, took by little and little, and builded it." The ground was divided into squares, containing about two acres and a quarter each, of which as many as 39 may be still traced; and the spacious streets every where intersected each other at right angles.

Many calamities, however, attended the new settle-

ment. Three times it was pillaged, and in great part destroyed, by the French and Spaniards: still, in 1573, Queen Elizabeth denominated it, in compliment to its yet existing splendour and importance, *Little London*. But, towards the end of that queen's reign, the same element that had effected the destruction of the former town by its *encroachments*, proved equally calamitous to the new town by *retiring* from it: the channel leading to the harbour becoming first choked, and the whole coast, by insensible degrees, deserted. The commercial inhabitants and visitants were then speedily no longer to be seen at Winchelsea: its houses, and sacred edifices, fell to ruin; and the town once two miles in circumference is at length reduced to a few inconsiderable dwellings in a corner of the spot where it can now only be said that it once stood. This spot is a mile and a half from the sea!

The *Church of St. Thomas*, situated in the middle of a square once central in Winchelsea, but now open to the country nearly on all sides, is the most perfect remain of the religious structures. The chancel, still used for parochial worship, and three aisles, are yet complete; and to these, the transept, (for the building was at first in the shape of a cross) forms a fine ruinous and ivied appendage. Three of the arches only, formerly supporting the tower, remain. Some monuments in the interior are worth inspecting. Two other churches were remembered by the inhabitants in *Lambard's* time; but all vestiges of them have disappeared, with the exception of the east side of the tower of *St. Leonard's*. In this latter edifice was placed an image of that saint, as the patron of the town, with a vane in his hand: and as this vane was moveable, persons de-

sirous of a fair wind to restore to them their relatives or friends at sea, were allowed to set it as they pleased; and, such was the credulity of the times, the fulfilment of their wishes was confidently anticipated from the performance of the ceremony.

The *Friary* consists of the remains, not inconsiderable, of a monastery of Grey Friars; and there was anciently one of Dominicans also in the town. The choir of the church that belonged to the former suffices to shew what was its former grandeur; and a detached arch of the edifice, about 26 feet wide, standing in the garden of a private house, has an unusually picturesque and even grand appearance.

Three *Gates* of the town are also yet to be seen, but their state is extremely ruinous. Of the *Walls*, a vestige is in some places discoverable. The *Court-house* and *Gaol*, besides, are far more than commonly antique.

The ancient *Seal* of Winchelsea is curious. On one side appears the front of a beautiful Gothic church, enriched with the figures of saints in niches, and with other historical embellishments: around, is the following monkish distich:—

*Egidio Thomæ, laudem plebs centica prome
Ne sit in Angaria grex Suus amne, via.*

On the reverse is a ship of war, rigged and manned; around it, this inscription:—

Sigilum Baronum domini Regis Anglia de Winchelsea.

Winchelsea or *Camber Castle*, situated near Camber Point, the termination of a marshy peninsula about two miles from the town, is one of the many block-houses

built in a panic fit by Henry VIII. for the defence of this island: it resembles in its plan the other fortresses erected by that monarch on our coasts, and, as it has long and justly been deemed unnecessary, has fallen to ruin, though the main walls are yet tolerably entire.

We are totally in the dark as to the kind of commercial traffic, to which ancient Winchelsea owed a degree of prosperity unrivalled by that of any other town upon this coast: but Grose's remark is extremely likely to be consistent with truth, that the trade in French wines, at a period when the fame of those the produce of Portugal was not established in this country, was the grand occupation of its inhabitants; and the situation of the place in regard to Boulogne, and the extensive vaults of a former time that have frequently been discovered here, strongly tend to corroborate the opinion.—Grose also mentions a tradition, that Winchelsea formerly contained 14 or 15 chapels; upon which he hazards the conjecture, that these were appendages to so many monastic foundations; yet Leland only mentions the "*two houses of Friars, grey and black,*" which have been alluded to; a circumstance that goes far to nullify both the tradition, and the surmise which the antiquarian has built upon it.

Winchelsea gives the title of Earl: Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Heneage, and widow of Sir Moyle Finch, having been created Countess of Winchelsea in 1628; and her descendants, who have also enjoyed the earldom of Nottingham, having inherited the title.

Robert de Winchelsea, who, in the year 1292, was elevated to the metropolitan chair of Canterbury, was a native of this town. He was chiefly, and certainly most

deservedly, celebrated for his charitable virtues; having been said on one occasion to have fed no less than 4000 persons, at a period when corn was reduced in price, and 5000 upon another, when the value of that necessary of life was more than ordinarily enhanced: "and (says Fuller) that it may not be said that his bounty was greater than my belief, I give credit thereto." Giving the history of this prelate, the same quaint writer says:—"he learned grammar, &c. in the country; from thence he went and studied at Merton College, Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, where he became rector of the university. Returning to England, and to Oxford, he there became doctor of divinity, and afterwards chancellor hereof. He was successively canon of St. Paul's, London, archdeacon of Essex, and archbishop of Canterbury.—His pall he received from the hands of Pope Celestine. He refused a cardinal's cap, which was offered him; and, returning to Canterbury, was there solemnly enthroned; and, on the same day, consecrated one bishop, bestowed 12 rich benefices on 12 doctors, and 12 meaner livings on as many bachelors in divinity. Confiding in the canon of 'the council of Lyons, he forbade the clergy to pay any taxes to princes without the consent of the Pope; and thereby created much molestation to himself; as the king (Edward I.) used him very harshly on that account. He overcame all at last by his patience. In the main he was a worthy prelate, an excellent preacher, and, being learned himself, he loved and preferred learned men.—His charity went home to those who could not come for it, sending to them who were absent on account of sickness or other unavoidable hindrance. He died at Otterford, the 11th of May, 1313, and was

buried in his own cathedral. Though he was not canonized by the Pope, yet he was sainted by the poor, who used to repair in great numbers to his tomb, and pray to him."

RYE is a small port and trading town, situate near the mouth of the river Rother, and near to where Sussex adjoins the western boundary of Kent. It is a member of the Cinque-Ports, a corporation by prescription, and has sent two members to parliament since the 42nd of Henry III. The houses, in 1811, enumerated 464; and the number of inhabitants was 2681. Its trade consists chiefly in the herring and mackerel fisheries, and in the exportation of corn and malt.

This is a very ancient town, and is even supposed to have been the Portus Novus of Ptolemy. Its history, in latter times, is essentially connected with that of Winchelsea; and like that town it can relate its

"moving accidents by flood and field,"

commencing with the descent of the Danes, in the year 893, when, however, those merciless pirates did little injury to the place, but passed on, and seized the castle of Apuldore in Kent. About 1280, a singular alteration took place in the current of the Rother, which, having hitherto flowed on to Romney in Kent, then first made itself a passage to the sea near this town. This change was effected by the ancient mouth of the river having been choked up in consequence of the same dreadful tempest that destroyed the old town of Winchelsea. In 1377, although in the previous reign of Edward III. the place had been surrounded with walls, it was taken, according to Stow, by the French, who, "within five hours brought it wholly unto ashes, with

the church that then was there of wonderful beauty, conveying away four of the richest of that town prisoners, and slaying 66, left not above eyght in the town: 42 hogsheads of wine they carried thence to their ships, with the rest of their booty, and left the town desolate." Rye was again burned by the French in the reign of Henry VI.; and, owing to these disasters, the deterioration of its harbour by the fickleness of the ocean, and the growing importance of its neighbour Winchelsea, it was for some time subject to encreasing decay: till, in the sixteenth century, as we are told by Camden, the harbour was most singularly restored by a violent tempest, and yet more improved by one that succeeded it. In fine, the ruin of Winchelsea proved the prosperity of Rye, and gradually elevated it to the rank it now holds among the useful though not very considerable sea-ports upon these coasts. The harbour forming the outlet of the Rother is not, however, that at present used; it having of late years become greatly choked with sand, and, in consequence, a new one has been formed by means of a spacious canal, cut in a more direct line to the Channel.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the form of a cross, and is considered one of the largest parish churches in England.

Here is a handsome *Market-place*; a *Town Hall*; a *Free-School*; a *Free Grammar School*; and various *Meeting-Houses* for different denominations of Dissenters.

Among the antiquities must be reckoned the *Friary*, a chapel so called which formed part of a monastery of Friars Hermits of St. Augustin, and is now used as a store-house; some portions of the ancient *Walls* and *Gates*; and a strong square tower, with a round tower at

each angle, called *Ipres Castle*, and now used as a *Prison*. This latter derives its name from William de Ipres, created Earl of Kent by King Stephen, who erected it. Beneath it is a battery of 18 guns.

Bodiam, *Brightling*, *Heathfield*, and *Northiam*, villages in the more northern part of this rape, (which our following excursion will not enter) contain the only other objects worthy of particular remark in this angle of the county, and may here therefore be most fitly described.

BODIAM is on the verge of Sussex, bordering upon Kent. It has a *Castle*, situated a little westward of the river Rother. This once noble pile, grand even in its ruins, is conjectured to have been erected by one of the family of Dalyngrige in the fourteenth century. It is encompassed with a large and deep moat now stagnant, and is nearly square, having a round tower at each angle, gates on the north and south fronts, and a square tower in the centre of the east and west sides. The grand entrance in the middle of the north front was approached by a kind of causey, defended by an advanced gate, some remains of which are still left. The great gate is extremely grand; it is flanked by two square machicolated towers; over it are three escutcheons of arms, and the iron portcullis, yet entire. The inner gate of the south gateway is demolished, and a cottage built on its site. The east and west walls, from centre to centre of the corner towers, measure 165 feet; those facing the north and south 150. The lodgings and offices were parallel to the main walls, leaving in the centre an open area of 87 feet by 78. The chapel, the hall, and the kitchen, of large dimensions, may yet be distinguished. The luxuriant ivy with which the moul-

dering towers and rugged walls of this venerable structure are so beautifully mantled, produces a highly picturesque and pleasing effect.

Rosehill, in BRIGHTLING, is the handsome seat and park of John Fuller, Esq. a gentleman under whose auspices a history of the three eastern rapes of this county, chiefly from the manuscript collections of the Rev. Mr. Hayley in his possession, has been long announced; and which, when published, will form a companion to the three western rapes which lately appeared from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Dallaway, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Heathfield Park, in the parish of HEATHFIELD, takes its name from Lieutenant-General Elliot, Lord Heathfield, who purchased it from the sister and heiress of Arthur O'Keefe, Esq. in 1766. In 1791, it was re-sold by his lordship to Francis Newberry, Esq. the present possessor.

Formerly this seat was called *Bayley Park*, and belonged to the Barons Dacre. Evelyn, speaking of it, observes: "the Lord Dacre somewhere in Sussex has a park almost environed with holly, able to keep in any game, as I am credibly informed." Thomas, Lord Dacre, created Earl of Sussex in 1764, disposed of the estate to Hercules Pawlett, Esq.; whose successor, James Plumer, Esq. commenced building the existing mansion. His fortune being unequal to its completion upon the scale on which it was begun, John Fuller, Esq. of Waldron, bought his unfinished improvements, together with the grounds; Raymond Blackmore, Esq. who succeeded him in possession, brought it nearly to its present state; and from him it passed to Arthur O'Keefe, Esq. before mentioned.

NORTHIAM deserves notice only as having given birth to Archbishop Frewen; of whom Fuller, in his observations on this county, says: "Many shires have done worthily, but Sussex surmounteth them all; having bred five archbishops of Canterbury, and at this instant (1661) claiming for her natives the two metropolitans of our nation, Juxon and Frewen." The father of this prelate was rector of Northiam, and in its *Church* lie many of his family. He became fellow and president of Magdalen College, Oxford, in which he was educated; and attended Charles I. as his chaplain, on his proceeding to Spain to woo the princess of that country. Charles raised him to the see of Lichfield and Coventry in 1643; and, continuing faithful to the royal cause throughout the troubles that soon followed, he was made Archbishop of York at the Restoration, and died four years afterwards, at the age of 75.

EXCURSION II.

From Chichester, through Midhurst, Petworth, Billinghurst, Horsham, Cuckfield, Lindfield, Maresfield, Mayfield, and Frant, to the county boundary at Tunbridge Wells.

MIDHURST, supposed to be the *Mida* of the Romans, is a respectable-looking town, and would appear from Domesday Book to have been a place of some consideration even at the time of the Norman Conquest. It is a borough by prescription, having returned two members

to Parliament since the 4th of Edward II. The electors are the burgage-holders, whose voice is of course directed by the noble lord's (Lord Carrington) from whom they derive their tenures. The bailiff of the town, who is chosen annually at the court-leet of the manor of Midhurst, is its chief officer, and presides over its government. It has three fairs yearly, held on April the 5th, Whit-Tuesday, and October the 29th: the weekly market is on Thursday.

Midhurst has a *Town-hall*, in which it was formerly customary to hold the county quarter-sessions; and a *Free Grammar-School*, founded by Gilbert Hanam, for 12 boys, in 1672.

The *Church* stands centrally in the town; having the appearance, of course not very striking, of a small and plain stone edifice. The burial-place of the Brownes, Viscounts Montague, to whom, until of late years the manor belonged, is curious. It stands near the chancel, on the south side, and seems like two distinct tombs, the one placed on the other. On the front and rear of the lowermost, which is of marble, altar-shaped, are three male and four female figures, and rich coats of arms, variously quartered, at either end. On its top recline two female figures, of the natural size, handsomely though antiquely attired: a chained unicorn appears at the feet of one, and a similar animal, now destroyed, would seem to have borne the same relative situation to the other: the necks of both ladies are ruffed, and their heads supported by pillows. Over them rises the other tomb, also of marble, gilt, and otherwise decorated, sustained by three arches. On this, kneeling upon a cushion before a square altar, is seen a figure of a man in years, with 'beard of formal cut,' wearing a suit of gilt

armour: round and below are inscriptions, in Rorrian capitals, whose purport is, that here was buried Anthony Browne, Viscount Montacute, Chief Standard-bearer of England, and Knight of the Garter, with his two wives, Lady Jane Ratcliffe, daughter of Robert, Earl of Sussex, and Magdalen, daughter of William, Lord Dacre. The death of this nobleman occurred at Horsley, in Surrey, in 1592, and when he was in his 66th year. He had served with distinction, both in military and civil affairs, the successive Queens of England, Mary and Elizabeth. Another memorial, to Joan, wife of Francis Browne, who died in 1584, is placed against the south wall: it contains, besides the inscription, a headless figure of a man in armour, and that of a female, which does not appear to have been originally placed there, together with two columns of the Corinthian order, and the whole is surmounted by arms.

A branch of the ancient family of Bohun having enjoyed the title of Baron of Midhurst, and possessed the manor for a series of years antecedent to the reign of Henry VIII. the appearance of some ancient building, which occur on St. Anne's Hill, near the town, are supposed to arise out of the old manorial house, and family seat, there. It seems to have been defended, not merely by the river, flowing on the east side of the hill, and of which was formed a natural fosse, but by two other artificial trenches above.

Cowdray House, about a quarter of a mile east from Midhurst, was once a stately pile, the seat of the Montagues, but now, seen from the eminences in its park, presents a melancholy picture of desolate and blackened magnificence, and grandeur hurled by a ruthless fortuity into a mass of ruins. Mr. Gough relates the destruction

of this once beautiful edifice, on the night of the 24th of September, 1793, as follows:—"Mrs. Chambers, the housekeeper, who, with the porter, and one or two more servants, were, (at the time) the only inhabitants of this spacious mansion, had retired to rest at 11, her usual hour, in full confidence that all was safe, and not the smallest light was to be seen. She had scarcely slept an hour before she was alarmed by the watchman with the cry of fire in the north gallery, and immediately saw it in flames, with all its valuable contents, without the possibility of saving a single article. The inhabitants of Midhurst were soon ready to assist in great numbers; and no help was wanting to remove the furniture, pictures, and library, from the three other sides of the quadrangle; but the firmness of the materials rendering it impossible to break down any part so as to stop the progress of the flames, they quickly spread to the east of the court, in which was the great hall, chapel, and dining-parlour. There was opportunity to unfurnish, and to save the altar-piece by Annigoni; but the historical paintings on the walls of the dining-parlour were involved in the devastation, and the stucco on which they were painted flaked off the walls."—By a singular coincidence, the then noble owner of Cowdray met his death by drowning, about the same time that this calamity occurred, in consequence of rashly venturing, with his fellow traveller, Mr. Burdett, to sail down the cataracts of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. Being the last male heir of this ancient family, his estates devolved to his only sister, married to W. S. Poyntz, Esq. whose house, a modern brick building, which has no pretensions to elegance, stands in the park, about a mile from the old one.

As appears from Mr. Gough's account of the destruction of Cowdray, the mansion was in the form of a quadrangle: a gate between two towers was the chief entrance, occupying the centre of the principal front, which faced the west. The rooms in every division possessed almost equal stateliness, were richly furnished, and adorned with valuable pictures. The north gallery, where the fire is stated to have commenced, contained, besides numerous whole-length family portraits, some curious old paintings, both on religious and warlike subjects, which had formerly belonged to the Abbey of Battle; four historical pieces; a Cupid and Psyche; and two copies of Raphael's Marriage. In the gallery of the south quadrangle were paintings of the twelve apostles, each as large as life. The great hall, chapel, and dining-parlour, mentioned as the east quadrangle, were all either superb or curious in the style of their decorations. The paintings in the former, by Roberti, were all on the subject of architecture; besides which, there were many statues from the hand of Goupe. A buck, carved in wood, stood at the upper end, bearing on his shoulder a shield of the arms of England, and under it the arms of Browne, with many quarterings. Ten other bucks, all of the natural size, in erect, sitting, or lying attitudes, some sustaining small banners of arms with their feet, were disposed in other parts of this room. The embellishments of the chapel were in the richest style; the altar-piece, noticed as preserved from the flames, possessed particular merit. Of the paintings on the walls of the dining-parlour, which were the work either of the pupils of Holbein, or of that great artist himself, an anecdote is preserved, as follows.—They had received a coat of plaster over the

stucco, in order to their preservation during the troublous times of the First Charles; but one of the officers quartered here, taking occasion to exercise his weapon against the wall, it came in contact with the head of Henry VIII. which was destroyed by it, but afterwards restored. Another of the rooms is said to have contained a picture of a former noble owner of the mansion, which represented him at a turning-wheel: this was illustrated by the fact, that its subject actually carried his predilection for turning to such a height, as to have produced a number of curiously delicate pieces of flower-work in ivory, which were preserved in a cabinet in the breakfast-room.

Of Cowdray the amiable and accomplished prince, Edward the VI., speaks, in a letter to his friend, Fitzpatrick; calling it "a goodly house of Sir Anthony Browne's, where we were marvelously, yea rather excessively banketted." From this Sir Anthony, the last possessor of the family of Montague was lineally descended. The estate had originally come into the possession of this family, by exchange for other lands with Henry VIII. it having fallen to the crown by the attainder and execution of Margaret, the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury, who, through the capricious jealousy of the tyrant then occupying the English throne, was beheaded, at the age of 72, because certain bulls from the Papal court had been found in this mansion, at that time her property, and because an insurrection in Yorkshire had been instigated, it was supposed, by her son, Cardinal Pole! William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, who built Cowdray, (as appears by his arms and other devices on the remains of the edifice) was the son of Lucy, fourth daughter of John Nevill,

Marquis Montague, and wife to the Sir Anthony Browne, who was Chief Standard-bearer of England. At present, the west front of the building constitutes its most perfect remnant; but the east side of the quadrangle, with the north and south galleries, continue to retain some traces of their ancient grandeur. The hall and chapel windows are as yet but little injured, and the colours of the paintings on the stucco of the dining-parlour may be discerned. Half-burnt portions of the curious carved bucks still lie about within the area.

The *Church* of EASEBOURNE, about a mile north from Midhurst, was formerly attached to a small Benedictine nunnery, founded by John Bohun, one of the ancient lords of the manor of Midhurst. A monument near the communion table, on the north side, without inscription, is traditionally said to commemorate a Sir David Owen, natural son to Henry VIII. who inter-married with the Bohun family, and, it is certain, bequeathed his body to be here interred 'after the degree of a banneret.' The recumbent figure on the monument is that of a man in armour, with a collar of SS.—Easebourn, now much dwindled from the consequence it once possessed, was formerly a not very inconsiderable market-town.

LYNCHMERE is four miles north of Midhurst. In this parish was situated *Shelbred Priory*, a foundation for Black Canons by Sir Ralph de Ardern, whose remains have been preserved to posterity, chiefly owing to its early appropriation after the Dissolution to the purposes of a farm-house. The existing relics of the ancient building consist principally of a wide arched entrance, connected by a passage, which has gloomy-looking cells on each side, with the common hall, and some apart-

ments above; but from the foundations of walls which have been discovered to protrude in all directions from this remnant, the Priory was doubtless extensive. One of the upper rooms, which is said to have been the Prior's, has its walls decorated with rude paintings, the colours naturally much faded by time, thought to have been executed by one of the monks in the time of James I. One of these near the window exhibits the monastic conceit of different animals bearing testimony to the birth of Christ, in Latin words, whose sound somewhat resembles that of their proper voices; the whole surmounted by the inscription: *Ecce virgo concepit & pariet filius & vocabitur nomen ejus Emanuel*. Uppermost stands a cock, as in the act of crowing; a label issuing from his mouth bearing the words, *Christus natus est*. On the label appended to the bill of a duck appears, *Quando Quando*, as though the bird sought for farther information: a raven answers, *In hac nocte*; a cow, as inquisitive as the duck, bellows *Ubi Ubi*; and a lamb appears to bleat out, *Beth-lam*. The other subjects are the arms and motto of James I.; two birds fighting with sword and buckler over a kind of perspective representation of some buildings supposed to mean the Priory; three women in the dress of Queen Elizabeth's time; more buildings, scarcely distinguishable; and some rural sports. A building called *Fordley* or *Verdley Castle*, which is supposed to have been a Grange belonging to this religious foundation, as it stood at not more than a mile's distance, existed, though in a very ruinous state, until the manor of Verdley devolving, with that of Midhurst, to W. S. Poyntz, Esq., the steward of that gentleman effected its demolition, in order to apply the materials to a purpose for which many other

ancient edifices in this kingdom have been destroyed—that of repairing the neighbouring roads; but we believe that, in this instance, the stones were never actually so appropriated.

TROTTON, a short distance west, is remarkable only as having been the birth-place of the dramatic poet, Otway, in the year 1641. The principal events of his unfortunate career in life are too well known to be repeated here; but the story of his owing his death to too voraciously attempting to swallow a morsel of bread, after a long previous fast, is now generally believed to be exaggerated. '*Venice Preserved*' would alone immortalize the name of Otway.

PETWORTH is an irregularly built market-town, about 12 miles north of Arundel. The houses, (which in 1811 numbered 436,) are not, however, in general ill-constructed. The inhabitants, at the same period, were enumerated at 2,459. The weekly market is on Saturday; and the fairs, one on Holy Thursday, and the other on the 20th of November; the former for horned cattle, and the latter for sheep and hogs.

The *Market-House* is a handsome structure, erected about 32 years since by the Earl of Egremont, who is lord of the manor of Petworth. The upper part is used to hold the quarter sessions, the lower consists of piazzas, and at one end appears a bust of William III. This conspicuous ornament to the town very nearly occupies its centre.

Petworth also has a *Charity-School*, for 20 boys and the same number of girls, founded by a Rev. gentleman of the name of Taylor; an *Alms-house* for 20 widows, founded by the Duchess of Somerset; a similar institution, for six poor men and six poor women, called

Thompson's Hospital; and the *County Bridewell*, a brick edifice, on Howard's plan, stands at a little distance south-east. The living is a rectory, and one of the richest in Sussex, being estimated to be worth upwards of £1700 per annum.

The *Church*, a stone structure, with a square tower, has also received a substantial mark of beneficence from the Earl of Egremont, in the present of an organ for its gallery, which cost £500 in 1812. In the chancel there is a gift of a piece of sculpture, in white marble, from the same nobleman, which, however, has a claim to the character of the curious, rather than the excellent. The representation is that of a female, supporting the rude figure of a man with a beard, on her knees and her left arm. It has been mischievously mutilated since its erection here. The chapel is the burial-place of the Egremont family, as it was formerly that of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, the remains of many of the latter being interred within it. Here is a very ancient tomb, but so completely defaced as to baffle all attempts at description; and another which sustains two kneeling figures, a man and woman, the former in armour, but now wanting the head.

The rear of Lord Egremont's noble seat, called *Petworth House*, opens into the church-yard; but the park-wall of this extensive demesne includes a circuit of 12 miles. One of the greatest improvements, it was observed by Mr. Young, that had for many years been undertaken in the county, was that effected in the stag-park by his lordship. Not much more than 40 years back, it was an entire forest-scene, overspread with bushes, furze, some timber, and rubbish, useless except for the purpose of annually rearing a few miserable

ragged cattle. The timber was sold, the underwood grubbed up, and burned into charcoal on the spot. Every part has subsequently been drained in the most effectual manner, and the whole inclosed and divided into fields. It is also thoroughly stocked with Sussex, Devon, and Herefordshire cattle, and flocks of the South Down, Spanish, Leicester, and Romney breeds of sheep; besides which, his lordship imported the Calmuck and Astracan kinds of the latter animal, whose chief peculiarity is, that instead of a tail, they have a large projection of fat, or rather marrow, of exquisite delicacy; and also the shawl-goat of Tibet, from the fleece of which the most valuable manufactures of the East Indies are produced. One grand object with Lord Egremont being to encourage the rearing of oxen in preference to horses, he pursued his system in this particular with unabated spirit and success; but at the same time did not neglect to stock his park with deer and game. It altogether presents an interesting scene, and besides commands very fine views of the Downs both of Sussex and Surrey.

In front of the house, is a very noble piece of water, the construction of which, from the springs of the adjacent hills, did not cost less than £30,000. The approach is rather too abrupt; the general effect of so extensive a range of building would have been much heightened had it been more gradual. The appearance of the front itself is also somewhat monotonous, forming as it does an unbroken mass of free-stone, with 21 windows in each story: there are statues, it is true, intended probably to diversify this sameness, ranged along the top. The principal apartments would constitute a noble museum of antiques and paintings; the former consisting

of very fine originals in statuary and sculpture, and the latter being by the most eminent masters. It is related by a contemporary writer, that "many of the antiques, when purchased by the late Earl, were complete invalids, some wanting heads, others hands, feet, noses, or other parts. These mutilations his lordship supplied by the application of new members, very ill adapted in point of execution to the Grecian or Roman trunks; whence it is observed, that this stately fabric excites the idea of an hospital for wounded and disabled statues."

The family of Wyndham, of which the present noble proprietor of Petworth is the existing representative, obtained the manor by the marriage of an ancestor of his lordship's with the second daughter of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset. The Duke also had become its possessor by intermarriage with a branch of the renowned Percies, Earls of Northumberland, whose progenitor was Josceline of Louvaine, nephew of Adeliza, relict of Henry I.; that royal lady having procured the settlement of it upon him soon after her marriage with William de Albin, it having until then been an appendage to the honour of Arundel. The present mansion occupies the site of an ancient erection by the above-mentioned Duke of Somerset. It should be lastingly recorded to the honour of Lord Egremont, that few noblemen have more distinguished themselves by efforts to serve their country, and that in a variety of ways: but, in particular, by a judicious distribution of rewards to the industrious of the lower classes, he has not only rendered a substantial benefit to those who partook of his bounty, but to the community at large.

The southward road from Petworth leads to BURTON,

DUNCTON, and their neighbour BIGNOR, villages, all of which have been distinguished by the discovery of fossil and other remains.

In *Burton Park*, the property of John Biddulph, Esq. were dug up by some labourers, in the year 1740, various bones and some of the teeth of an elephant; which, from their disconnection, the tusks being found at the distance of 20 feet from each other, were supposed to have been deposited here by the conflicting waters of the great deluge. Their depth was nine feet from the surface of the earth. More latterly, a remnant of a Roman bath was found by some children at play upon part of a farm belonging to the estate of Lord Egremont.

At *Duncton*, a much larger bath of the same kind was hit upon in ploughing the soil, in the year 1812.

But at *Bignor*, two miles south-east from *Duncton*, (the birth-place of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of literary celebrity,) were discovered, agreeably to information in the "Beauties of England," the most beautiful specimens of the workmanship of the first conquerors of Britain; consisting of three distinct mosaic pavements, which seem to have adorned as many apartments of a Roman villa, the old foundations of the walls of these rooms having been traced, and buildings raised upon them to protect such valuable relics from the injuries of the weather. The discovery was accidentally made in July, 1811, with the plough, in a field known by the name of Oldbury; and Mr. Lysons, who was at *Bignor* in 1811 and the following year, for the purpose of taking drawings of these curious remains, declared them to constitute the most perfect specimens of the Roman tessellated pavements ever discovered in Britain.

The largest of these pavements, (continuing our information from the same authority) and the first that was laid open, is in an apartment 31 feet by 30, in the centre of which is a small hexagonal vapour-bath, three feet and a half wide from the outward stone coping, forming six seats, with two steps to the arena, or basement, which is only two feet four inches wide, and has a leaden pipe or flue in the middle. In a compartment contiguous to one of the sides of this bath, is a complete figure of a Bacchante; and in another, a similar figure perfect down to the waist. The other sides had undoubtedly the like ornaments, but of these no traces are left. In the other principal division of this floor, which is circular, is a spirited representation of the Rape of Ganymede. The smallest of these pavements, about 20 feet by 10, is quite entire, but contains no figures. At one end of the third, which is the westernmost, and has sustained the greatest injury, is portrayed the bust of a female, holding in her hand a leafless branch, which is considered by some antiquaries by whom these remains have been inspected, as emblematic of winter. In one corner of this apartment, 43 feet by 17, is a small flue, for a chimney.

In all these pieces, but particularly in the second, the colours are remarkably vivid. The borders are composed of white, black, grey, and red; the figures are formed of tesserae of blue and green glass, and purple, red, blue, white, and black tesserae of a different kind; and the area of the room round each is paved with Roman brick. Besides these apartments, the foundations of other walls and passages, paved with brick, have been laid open. In clearing them, was found part of the

shaft of a column, which, from the regularity of the section and the hole in the centre, seems to have been one of several pieces of which it was composed. Roman bricks of various sizes, some of the flue kind, with a considerable quantity of rubble-stone, fragments of the fine red Samian vessels, and other Roman pottery, with decorated plaster of the walls of the apartments, have also been turned up.

From Petworth, a cross-country road conducts to Bilinghurst, a village of no consequence, and thence to HORSHAM, a borough by prescription, and still one of the most considerable towns of Sussex. It is plausibly supposed to derive its name from a conjunction of two Saxon words, *Hurst*, a wood, and *ham*, a town, or collection of houses; a derivation corroborated by the known fact, that in former times all this part of the county was one entire tract of forest: those who, in consequence of the similarity between this name and *Horsa*, the brother-adventurer of Hengist, are induced to ascribe its origin to that Saxon chief, are less probably correct, as it was Ella, and not Horsa, who settled in Sussex, and finally established the kingdom of the South Saxons.

This town is situated on the river Adur. It has a considerable weekly market on Saturday for corn and poultry, and another on the last Tuesday in every month for cattle. The fairs, chiefly for cattle and sheep, are held on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, on the 18th of July, and following Saturday, and on the 10th and 27th days of November. The members of parliament, who have been regularly returned since the reign of Edward I. are two in number. The electors

are about 25, their right consisting in their possessing an estate by inheritance or for life, in burgage houses or burgage lands lying within the borough. The manor being the property of the Duke of Norfolk, the officers of the town are chosen yearly at its court-leet: they consist of a steward, two bailiffs, (who make the return of the members) and two constables.

Entering Horsham from the south, the first object of attention is the *County Gaol*, a recent erection on a well-chosen site. It consists of two floors upon arcades; every room in each of which is appropriated to a single prisoner, whether debtor or felon, and has an arched brick ceiling to prevent the spread of any accidental fire. There is a day-room besides on each floor. The keeper has a house, in which is the chapel, where a sermon is preached on Sundays by the chaplain, and prayers read every day. There are also two court-yards, whose area together would compose an acre, and a small garden decorates the front. The material employed in the erection of this structure, is in part that species of stone found in some abundance in this vicinity.

The *Town-Hall*, in which the summer assizes are held alternately with that at Lewis, was liberally enlarged from the private purse of the late Duke of Norfolk, for the increased accommodation of the judges, and the magistrates at the quarter-sessions.

The *Market-House* of Horsham is respectable and commodious.

The place has also two *Free-Schools*, and various *Meeting-Houses* for different religious sects.

The *Church* is antique, and has the ornament of a lofty spire. A handsome altar-tomb on the south side of the

chancel, the inscription on which informs us that it commemorates Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Delves, Esq. who died in 1654, supports a recumbent figure of a female, with one hand on a book, the other on her breast, and her garments finely carved; the whole of white marble. Another monument of the same kind, but without arms or inscription, is said to have been erected for William Lord Braose, an ancestor of the Norfolk family. The figure is of a man in armour, extremely well-executed; with conical head-piece ornamented, and lying on his helmet, his arms crossed on his breast, a dagger at his side, and a dog beneath his feet. Plain shields surround the base. Another altar-tomb of Sussex marble, which may be that of another of this family, is also supposed to have been intended for a Lord Hoo; but both arms and inscription being wanting in this as in the former instance, the means of ascertaining the truth are denied. The figure besides has disappeared from this tomb, although it is decorated with a finely elaborated canopy. The east window of the edifice is large and pointed.

There are extensive *Barracks* at a short distance on the southward road from Horsham, attached to which is a magazine containing arms for 30,000 men.

Two of the seats which adorn the neighbourhood of the town occur in the same direction; *Hill Place*, the property of the Duke of Norfolk, the other *Denn Park*, now the residence of William Markwick, Esq.: these are both old and not very remarkable mansions. East of Horsham lies *Cool Hurst*, the property of the Earl of Galloway, in St. Leonard's Forest; *Spring field*, belonging to William Morris, Esq., and *Horsham Park*, to Robert

Hurst, Esq., are not far from the northern entrance. In the town is the residence of Peter Du Cane, Esq.

The high road running nearly south from Horsham, leads the tourist to WEST GRINSTED, where is *West Grinsted Park*, the seat of William Burrell, Esq. who is one of the representatives in parliament of the county. The first proprietor of this name was Sir Merrick Burrell, who, in 1744, bought the house and manor for £10,780 of John Caryll, Esq. who joining the Pretender in France, was by him dignified, or himself assumed, the title of Lord Caryll. The mansion is a handsome erection of stone, and received considerable improvements from the hand of Sir Merrick Burrell, who was the great-uncle of the present owner.

Sir Charles Merrick Burrell's seat, though in the vicinity of the latter, stands in the parish of SHIPLEY. This estate also formed part of the extensive property in land once possessed by the Caryll family in Sussex. In 1788, it was purchased for £18,900 by Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. upon the decease of its former proprietor, Jacob Rider, Esq. and passed by the marriage of a daughter of Sir Charles to Sir William Burrell, the father of the now occupant. Its name is derived from the small remains yet visible close to the Horsham road of *Knap Castle*, which, according to Grose, "only serve to prove, what scarcely occurs elsewhere, that here was once a castle." This castle, however, it is most probable, was of Norman origin, and perhaps erected by one of the Braose family, by whom so much of the surrounding country was possessed from the time of the Conqueror, although there are no records extant to prove when, or by whom, it was founded. The manor was for a considerable period a member of the

barony of Bramber. In the neighbourhood of these ruins, a native of West Grinstead found, some years previous to the publication of Grose's work, an antique thumb-ring of gold, inscribed withinside—*Joye sand Fin*—in Saxon characters, and the exterior rudely engraved with the figure of a doe reposing under a tree: its weight was upwards of six dwts.

The road from Horsham to Cuckfield lies through a considerable portion of that large tract of barren forest-ground, called *St. Leonard's Forest*. The farms in this district, and throughout the Weald, rarely exceed £200 per annum, and are not frequently met with of that value; a circumstance, which, in connection with the general poverty of the soil, renders the agriculture of this district decidedly inferior to that of the rest of the county. One-third of the land here is arable, one-third pasture, and one-third wood and waste. The cottages, throughout this vicinity, are neat and substantial-looking, numbers of them built with stone, and comfortable and warm within: indeed, Sussex in general surpasses many other counties in its accommodations for the poorer classes of inhabitants.

CUCKFIELD stands very central, both in the rape of Lewes, and in the county. It is a small neat town, on the high road to Brighton, being 14 miles distant from that great resort of fashion, and 46 miles from the metropolis. Its site being an acclivity, it forms a very pleasant spot for residence.

The parish contains about 300 houses, and about 1800 inhabitants. The manor anciently belonged to the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey; one of whom, in the reign of Edward the Second, procured

from that monarch a charter for a market and fair at this place. But the existing weekly market, held on Friday, derives its origin from a charter of James II. The fairs are two; kept upon Whit-Thursday, and September 16.

On the death of the Earl of Warren and Surrey, who obtained the charter first-mentioned, he having deceased without issue, the manor, along with other large estates, was inherited by the Countess of Arundel, the sister of the late nobleman, and by her carried into the noble family of Fitzalan.

The *Free Grammar School* of this town, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the bounty of some private individuals, is for the instruction of youth in the Latin language. The master has a good house, built for his accommodation, at a subsequent period, by the munificence of Lady Dorothy Shirley.

The *Church* contains many memorials of different branches of various families of distinction. Among these, monuments of the Burrell family, the ancestors of Lord Gwyder and Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, are the most numerous. They commence with Dr. Gerald Burrell, Vicar of this parish, and Archdeacon of Chichester; and among the *cenotaphs*, (for such only they are) of a more recent period, is one, executed by Flaxman, for Sir William Burrell, Bart. the younger brother of Lord Gwyder, and a gentleman already alluded to for his collections relative to the topography, antiquities, and history, of Sussex. In 1754, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and, in 1774, appointed a Commissioner of Excise. On the decease of Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. whose

daughter he had married, he succeeded to the title, and at his death, in 1796, bequeathed his voluminous records of the county to the British Museum.

The family of Sergison, formerly inhabitants of Cuckfield Place, have also several memorials here. A tablet, of beautiful execution, by Westmacott, records the virtues of the lady of the late Colonel Sergison; and there is a handsome monument in commemoration of Charles Sergison, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, was a Commissioner in the Navy.

The structure itself is large and not unhandsome. It has a lofty spire, which, of late years, has been furnished with a conductor; having, from its altitude and elevated site, been on several occasions seriously injured by the electric element.

Cuckfield Place, just mentioned, is approached from the Brighton road, at the distance of half a mile from the town, by a broad gravelled walk, bordered with noble trees, and conducting to the gate-house, on the farther side of which is a court, which leads to the grand entrance of the house. The latter is surrounded with a good park, and is altogether picturesquely situated: it was erected towards the end of the sixteenth century. An apartment here is distinguished by the appellation of the *ship-room*, being provided with different models of ships that are worthy of inspection.

The present proprietor of Cuckfield place is the Rev. William St. Pritchard, who obtained it through his marriage with the sister of the late Colonel Sergison, upon whom, on the death of the Colonel in 1812, it, with other estates, devolved.

Butler's Green, another mansion about a mile east of

Cuckfield, is also the property of the same Reverend gentleman, and accrued to him by his marriage like the former seat.

Four miles north of Cuckfield, is ARDINGLEY, or ERTHINGLEY, a village, whose *Church* contains various monuments for the families of Culpeper and Wakehurst. On a grave-stone in the south chancel, is a brass representing Nicholas Culpeper, Esq. and his wife Elizabeth, with their 10 sons and eight daughters. He died in the year 1510, according to the inscription, and his lady 10 years previously.

LINDFIELD need not delay the excursion of either the topographer, antiquary, or general traveller.

From this place a northward road leads to EAST GRINSTEAD, in every respect a town of much greater importance.

East Grinstead, in 1801, contained 381 houses, and 2,659 inhabitants; and when the renewed census was taken in 1811, the numbers in both respects were proportionably increased. It is a market-town, chiefly for corn; and has three annual fairs, on the 21st of April, 13th of July, and 11th of December.

In East Grinstead the Lent Assizes for Sussex were formerly held, though the goal was, as now, at Hørsham, and the prisoners were necessarily brought hither from that place to take their trial. It is recorded that on the 17th of March, 1684, the second day of the assizes, the jury, consisting mostly of knights and gentlemen, being sworn, on a trial between Lord Howard and another person of distinction, the floor of the Nisi Prius Court fell down, and with it all the jury, gentlemen, counsel, and lawyers, into the cellar, yet no person received any considerable harm except one witness,

who was cut across the forehead. The bench where the judge sat fell not, but hung almost to a miracle. The rest of the trials were heard in the Crown Court, and the Sessions-house was soon after pulled quite down.* The new building was completed against the next assizes; the chief part of the expence having been defrayed by the burgage-holders of East Grinstead.

From the 1st of Edward II. this town has invariably returned two members to Parliament. The right of voting was formerly allowed by a resolution of the House of Commons to belong to the inhabitants in general; but, according to the decision of 1695, it is now confined to the burgage-holders, 36 in number. The returning officer is the bailiff chosen by the burgage-holders at the court-leet of the Duke of Dorset: (the lord of the manor.)

The *Church* stands on the east side of the high street. It is large, and a handsome object to the stranger. The tower is high, and of good proportions; and is the successor of *two* erections of its kind that had previously adorned the structure. For, we are informed, that, “on the 6th of September, 1683, it was set on fire by lightning; but, though the conflagration was so furious as to melt all the bells, and totally consume it, yet by the industry of the inhabitants the rest of the church was preserved from injury. A new tower was built the following year; but, in 1785, was involved in a fate not less disastrous than the former. Owing to the badness of the materials, and the injudicious manner in which it was built, the whole fabric fell down on the 12th of November, and did considerable damage to the body of

* From the notes of Mr. Bachelor, (who appears to have been a surgeon in the town) quoted in Sir Wm. Burrell's MS. Collections.

the church. The master and scholars had just left the adjoining school-room, which was buried in the ruins."

A *Brass*, affixed to the wall of the north aisle, over a marble monument, has the effigies of a woman and two men; and an inscription, relating that there sleeps Katharine, daughter of Lord Scales, wife to Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. and afterwards to Richard Lewkenor, Esq. of Brambletye, one of the ladies to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII., who died in 1505, and who, with her second husband, "founded, indued, and inorned this present church, to the lawde and honor of God with dyvers ornamentis and a almshouse of three parsons."

There is also, in the south aisle, a neat memorial, of the mural kind, for William, Lord Abergavenny, who was here buried, dying, at the age of 47, A. D. 1744.

Against the wall dividing the north aisle from the chancel, is another monument for Robert and Henry Payne, of Newick; of whom it is recorded, that they founded a Free-school in this town, and endowed it with a farm within the limits of the parish, known by the name of Serryes.

The *Free-School* is that just mentioned. It is for 12 boys: the date of its erection is 1768.

Sackville College, at the east end of the town, is "a large quadrangular stone building, erected about 1616, by Richard, Earl of Dorset, according to Fuller: but, as he styles him the son of Thomas who had no child of that name, it was probably the work of Robert, the son of Earl Thomas. This charitable institution was endowed by the founder with a revenue of £330 per annum; and here 24 aged persons of both sexes, under the government of a warden and two assistants, have each a separate apartment with a yearly allowance of

£8. A suite of rooms in the college is set apart for the Duke of Dorset; but they are very seldom visited by his Grace, who allowed the use of them to the judges while the assizes were held here. The college is provided with a neat chapel, where the warden reads prayers every morning, and where divine service was performed while the parish church was under repair."

About a mile south of the town, near the road, but in a low situation, is seen a mansion in the castellated style, called *Brambletye House*, which was built in the time of James I., from an Italian model, by Sir Henry Compton, if we may judge from the arms and devices in different parts of the edifice. The cellars are large, and consist of Gothic arches and pillars; but the superstructure is completely in ruins. Considerable remains, including the principal entrance, with two of the square turrets, are still standing; though much of the fabric has within memory fallen from age, or been taken down to be employed elsewhere in building and repairs.

"From the court-rolls of the manor, (remarks Mr. F. Shoberl) it does not appear who succeeded the Comptons in the possession of this mansion; but so much is certain, that Sir James Richards, in his patent of baronetcy, dated 22nd Feb. 1683-4, is described as of Brambletye House. To this gentleman the tradition, which accounts for its premature decay, is supposed to apply.

It is related, that, on a suspicion of treasonable practices against a proprietor of the house, officers of justice were dispatched to search the premises, where a considerable quantity of arms and military stores was discovered. The owner, who was just then engaged in the diversion of the chace, receiving intimation of the cir-

cumstance, deemed it most prudent to abscond; and the mansion, being thus deserted, was suffered to go to decay.

The well-known loyalty of the Comptons has led to the surmise, that this occurrence took place during their tenure, under the Commonwealth, in behalf of their lawful sovereign; but that can scarcely have been the case, as John, the son of Sir Henry, is recorded to have died at Brambletye, July 28, 1659. On the other hand, it is certain that it was occupied during the reign of Charles II. by Sir James Richards, who was of French extraction, his father having come into this country with Queen Henrietta-Maria. Being first knighted for an act of bravery in the sea-service, he was afterwards advanced to the dignity of a baronet; and married for his second wife Beatrice Herrera, apparently a Spaniard. It is recorded of him, that he quitted this country and settled in Spain, where some of his descendants have occupied high stations in the Spanish army. These circumstances, coupled with that of his being the last known resident at Brambletye, render it more than probable that the destruction of this house, attributed by report to the rebellious propensities of its owner, ought to be dated from his occupation.

The manor has been for about a century in the possession of the Biddulphs, a Roman-catholic family, of which John Biddulph, Esq. of Burton Park, near Petworth, is the present representative.

At the distance of three miles south from East Grinstead, stands *Kidbrooke*, the seat of Lord Colchester, who for a series of years so assiduously and honourably filled the chair of the House of Commons. The house is of considerable size, and was built, when the estate was in

the possession of the Lords Abergavenny, by Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars Bridge, London.

The approach to this seat was formerly ill-contrived, but by its change, and other improvements, the celebrated landscape-gardener, Repton, introduced the view of beauties which it had not been previously suspected could be brought to bear upon the spot. The park, however, still wants size; and the site of the mansion itself is not sufficiently elevated.

On the left, proceeding to Maresfield, lies FLETCHING, a village of no note, but possessing some objects worthy inspection.

The *Church* is ancient, in form cathedral-like, of large proportions, and with a substantial tower and spire.

In the interior is a handsome Gothic mausoleum; with the following inscription over its entrance:—

Suis sibi que J. B. HOLROYD Dominus Sheffield.

Here are several Latin inscriptions for other members of this family: and here also are interred the remains of the historian Gibbon, the friend of the family, with the following epitaph by Rev. Dr. Parr:—

EDWARDUS GIBBON,
 Criticus acri ingenio et multiplici
 doctrinâ ornatus,
 idemque historicorum qui fortunam
 Imperii Romani
 vel labentis et inclinati vel eversi et funditus deleti
 litteris mandaverint
 omnium facile princeps;
 ejus in moribus erat moderatio animi
 cum liberali quâdam specie conjunctâ,
 in sermone
 multæ gravitati comitas suaviter adspersa,
 in scriptis

copiosum, splendidum
 concinnum orbe verborum
 et summo artificio distinctum
 orationis genus
 reconditæ exquisitæque sententiæ,
 et in momentis rerum politicarum
 observandis
 acuta et perspicax prudentia.
 Vixit annos LVI. mens. VII. dies XXVIII.
 decessit XVII. cal. Feb. anno sacro
 MDCCLXXXIV.
 Et in hoc mausoleo sepultus est
 ex voluntate Johannis domini Sheffield,
 Qui amico bene merenti et convictori
 humanissimo
 H. Tab. P. C.

The south transept has a large stone tomb, with Gothic arches, beneath one of which is the figure of a man armed from head to foot. The arms shew this tomb to have been intended for one of the Dalryngryge family, once lords of the manor of Fletching, and possessing as much importance as perhaps almost any family in Sussex. There appears to have been an inscription, which is now lost.

A noble monument for Richard Lecche, Esq. who died in 1596, aged 67, stands on the east side of the same transept. At the back of the canopy which surmounts this tomb, and which is emblazoned with coats of arms, &c. is an inscription, which gives a list of the various charities of this gentleman; and, beneath the canopy, lies his effigy, of the natural size, in alabaster, beside that of his wife. This monument was much injured in 1783, by the fall of the pillars which supported the pediment.

Sheffield Place, in this parish, is the seat of the noble Sheffield family.

This house is situated in a park of nearly 600 acres, and the gardens attached alone contain upwards of 100. The estate of his lordship is also the largest in the Weald of Sussex. Lord Sheffield, said Mr. Young,* “has tried every mode and every instrument of agriculture; but the breeding of cattle and sheep, and the improvement of the fleece of the latter, have been the principal objects of his attention. The cattle which he prefers are of the best native breed, and his flock consists of about 1000 South Down sheep. His farm-yard is very commodious, and contains every requisite for conducting operations on the largest scale; but, though some attention has been paid to symmetry and appearance, his lordship in general rejects every improvement not within the reach of the ordinary farmer.”

The park contains many noble trees; and indeed the soil of this part of the country is generally favourable to the growth of timber in a very remarkable degree. In 1771, Gough (in his Camden) says, two oak trees in Sheffield Park, whose tops were quite decayed, sold standing, at the risk of their being unsound, for £69. They contained upwards of 23 loads, or 1140 square feet of timber. The carriage of them to the water-side, only nine miles, upon a good turnpike road, cost £30; each tree being drawn by 24 horses, on a low carriage, made for the purpose, and travelling only four miles and a half a day. They were floated from Landport, near Lewes; to Newhaven; where they were with difficulty embarked for the use of the navy at Chatham.

The entrance to the park is through a noble arch in the Gothic style, whose effect is heightened by its being placed in a cluster of majestic trees. We have no

* Agricult. Survey of Sussex.

accounts of the original building of the mansion. Indeed, little of the ancient structure is now standing, and it is only by tradition known to have formerly comprehended two quadrangles. The far greater part of the existing edifice has been erected by the present proprietor. Its architecture is Gothic; and it possesses a beautiful chapel window, together with a Gothic frieze, which, running round the house, contains the arms of all the owners of the lordship since the Conquest. There are portraits within of Lord Sheffield, Her present Majesty, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Glenbervie, and Gibbon, the historian.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, the estate is known to have been the property of Godwin, Earl of Kent. By William the Conqueror it was bestowed upon his half-brother, the Earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall; and it has since belonged to the Dukes of Lancaster and Norfolk, and the Earls of Dorset, Abergavenny, and Delawarre. John, Earl Delawarre sold it, in 1769, together with all his other possessions in Sussex, to John Baker Holroyd, Esq. (who in 1780 was created Baron Sheffield) for £31,000.

MARESFIELD contains nothing particularly deserving the attention of the general tourist.

Northward from this place extends a road to WITHYAM, in which parish (Mr. Shoberl informs us) was *Buckhurst*, for above six centuries the mansion and estate of the Sackvilles, ancestors of the ducal house of Dorset, who derived from it the first title by which they were ennobled. Early in the seventeenth century, after that family had obtained the more eligible residence of Knole, in Kent, part of this edifice was pulled down, and the hospital called Sackville College, in East Grin-

stead, erected with the materials. A tower of good masonry is the only portion now remaining.

Before the destruction of Buckhurst, (continues the same writer) another house had been erected on a very beautiful situation in *Stoneland Park*, which was separated by a road only from that of Buckhurst. It is said to have been designed as a residence for the steward; but received considerable additions from the first Duke of Dorset, who made it his occasional summer retreat. His son, Lord George Germaine, afterwards created Viscount Sackville, had a lease of this place granted him for life, and constantly resided here during the summer, till his decease in 1785. Stoneland was since for some years inhabited by Lord Whitworth and the Duchess of Dorset, who much improved the house and grounds; and, having reunited to the park a portion of what once constituted that of Buckhurst, have restored to the whole the name of *Buckhurst Park*.*

Thomas Sackville, first Earl of Dorset, son and heir to Sir Richard Sackville, (chancellor and privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth,) was educated at the University of Oxford, where he made great proficiency in learning, as his poems, both Latin and English, bear witness. He studied the law in the Temple, where he took the degree of a barrister; whilst a student there, he wrote a tragedy called "Ferrex and Pollux," which was acted with great applause before Queen Elizabeth, by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple, at Whitehall, on the

* Sir William Burrell says, that in Stoneland House is preserved a Survey of the Buckhurst and Stoneland estates; in which is a small view of the ancient house of Buckhurst, with a square tower at each angle; and likewise a view of Withyam church, before it was destroyed by lightning in 1663.

18th of January, 1651. Soon after this, he set out on his travels, and was detained some time a prisoner at Rome. On procuring his liberty, he returned to England, to take possession of the vast estate left him by his father, which in a few years he greatly reduced by the magnificence of his manner of living; from which, however, he was seasonably reclaimed, partly by his reflections, and partly by the friendly admonitions of the Queen, to whom he was related. On the 8th of June, 1561, he was created a baron of the realm, by the title of Baron Buckhurst in the county of Sussex, the place of his nativity. In 1572, he was sent ambassador into France; and in 1586, in the same capacity, into the Low Countries. In 1589, he was made a knight of the garter; and in 1599, treasurer of England: and lastly, in the first or second year of King James, was created Earl of Dorset; so that, says his biographer, "if he was guilty of prodigality in the early part of his life, he afterwards made ample amends for the same; and brought an increase both of estate and honour to the very ancient and honourable family to which he belonged." He died suddenly, at the council table, at Whitehall, on the 19th of April, 1608; his remains were deposited with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey.

About two miles from Buckhurst was *Bolebroke*, another residence of the family of Sackville, into which it was carried by marriage with the heiress of Edward Dalyngrye. Bolebroke House, to which were formerly attached a park and demesne, was one of the earliest brick edifices in this country, if, as we are told, it was built about the middle of the fifteenth century. Much of it still remains, from which the original plan may be

traced. A tower gateway, covered with ivy, forms a picturesque object, and affords a specimen of the style of the building. At what time it was first suffered to go to decay, we are not informed; but it was probably on the transfer of the property to the Tufton family.

MAYFIELD, is not remarkable except as having anciently contained a *Palace* of the Archbishops of Canterbury. St. Dunstan, who died in 988, seems to be considered the architect in Eadmer's life of that Saint; and he adds, that Dunstan here built a wooden church. Among other wonders told of this many-wise remarkable personage, by this writer, by Osbert, and others, (and their works are filled with his miracles, and his contests with the Evil One, who however always had the disadvantage,) we are told that St. Dunstan, performing in person the ceremony of dedicating this church, according to the accustomed form, going in procession round the building, observed that it was out of the line of sanctity, or, in other words, that it did not stand due east and west; on which he gently touched the edifice with his shoulder, and moved it into its proper bearings, to the great amazement and edification of all the spectators.

Mayfield Palace was a very frequent residence of the archbishops, as appears from the many deeds and instruments which the annals of the metropolitical see shew to have been dated at it. The years 1332 and 1362 were marked by provincial councils held here, in both of which, constitutions, relative to holidays, were framed. Several of the archbishops also deceased at Mayfield; as, in 1333, Simon Meopham; in 1348, John Stratford; and in 1366, after living here 18 months, Simon Islip.

The circumstances attending the death of Archbishop Islip, as it is observed in Amsinck's Tunbridge Wells, since they "exemplify the habits of the times, and the dangers incurred from the wretched state of the country, and the deficiencies in every kind of accommodation, will be deemed sufficiently curious to justify their insertion here. As the archbishop, then advanced in years, was travelling from his palace at Otford towards that of Mayfield, on the road between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge, he fell from his horse into a dirty slough. It seems that his Grace was completely bemired and wetted, yet did he pursue his journey without changing clothes; and afterwards falling asleep, as the recorder of the event states, *in quadam lapidea camera*, he was in consequence seized with a stroke of the palsy, which occasioned his death."

Archbishop Cranmer surrendered the palace, with the manor attached, to Henry VIII.; and in 1545, Sir Henry North obtained them by grant from that monarch. Being alienated to Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Thomas, his brother, became the possessor of Mayfield by descent; and while the latter was here resident, Queen Elizabeth paid him a visit. Sir Thomas bequeathed the estate to Sir Henry Nevill, Knt. whose son sold it for £6387, to Thomas May, Esq. of Burwash. The family of Baker obtained it in the 16th of James I.; and with that family it continued until transferred to that of the Rev. Mr. Kerby, vicar of the place.

The ancient name of the palace is now lost in the less noble appellation of *Mayfield Place*, and, says Mr. Shoberl, in noticing this, "was in a tolerably perfect state in the early part of the last century, when the roof and floors were taken down, and much of the stone and

other materials was employed in erecting several houses in the neighbourhood. The lofty stone arches, however, were left standing, because they were judged inadequate in value to the trouble and expence of throwing them down. The east end has been long converted into a farm-house, where are exhibited St. Dunstan's anvil and hammer, and the identical tongs with which he so courageously seized the crafty tempter when accosting him in the form of a beautiful female; but as the rustic cicerone at the same time exhibits parts of Dunstan's armour, and the legend no where intimates that the saint was a warrior, this circumstance is certainly calculated to excite some doubt respecting the genuineness of the whole. Here is a very large room, which still goes by the name of the *Queen's* (Queen Elizabeth's) *Chamber*.

On the stone mantel-piece of another apartment, called the kitchen-chamber, is engraved the date 1371; and on the dexter side of the door of the anti-room adjoining, is the coat of the see of Canterbury. The arches of the great hall yet remain. Its dimensions within are 68 feet by 38. In each side of the walls are three very lofty windows, and space for a fourth; and in the centre of the upper end was a seat for a throne, the stone-fret work of whose back is yet to be seen in the wall. The gate-house, or porter's lodge, continues entire, and, with the gate-way built up, forms a dwelling-house.

From Mayfield to FRANT, by which we approach the borders of the county, the line of road runs nearly due north.

On an eminence between these places, forming a part of Eridge Park, are seen the remains of a fortification

ascribed to the Saxon invaders of this country, and yet retaining the name of *Saxonbury Hill*. The foss, plainly discernible, encloses an area of two acres, having but one outlet; the apex of the hill within is formed of a compact body of stone, on which doubtless was erected some strong fortress. Another spot in the same park, called Dane's Gate, is presumed to have been part of a military way, communicating between Crowborough, indisputably a Danish station, and Saxonbury Hill.

Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, has been properly described as "an irregular edifice, constructed, as its name implies, in the castellated style, embattled, and flanked with round towers, but without any imitation of ancient architecture in the doors, windows, or other details. It stands on a bold eminence, in the midst of a park well wooded and watered, comprehending about 2000 acres, and a demesne of near 7000. In this mansion, which is rather calculated for comfort than ostentation, is a portrait which has been handed down in the family as an original of the king-making Earl of Warwick, to whom the estate once belonged; but which is probably a copy of some rude original that has long since perished."

This seat is situated in the parish of Frant, at the distance of about two miles from Tunbridge Wells. The manor is of great extent, comprising, besides several subordinate manors, the forest of Waterdown, described by Camden as one of the three great forests of Sussex. "In *Waterdown Forest* is *Eridge*, where was a seat of the lords of Abergavenny:—the craggy rocks rising up so high, as if sporting Nature had there purposed a sea." It was one of the manors given by the Conqueror to the Earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall; and, in

the Saxon times, is known to have had a park, or chace, surrounded by a pale fence, which the tenants of the manor were bound to keep in repair. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, this estate descended to Sir Edward Neville, a younger son of the first Earl of Westmoreland, by his marriage with the daughter and sole heir of Richard, Earl of Worcester, and Lord Bergavenny, in whose right also he succeeded to the latter title. Dying in 1480, Eridge, with the other family possessions, has regularly descended from him to the present Earl of Abergavenny.

Though never the principal seat of the Neville family, and indeed only used by them as a hunting lodge, the old mansion would appear to have been of very considerable size, and from what yet remains of it, to have formed a quadrangle. The old gallery, a large and handsome apartment, occupies the entire front of the modern edifice; but it has been supposed, that this gallery anciently formed an inner side of the quadrangle, as the foundations of the more ancient building extend considerably beyond the present front.

Eridge, in its former state, was sufficiently capacious to afford suitable accommodations to Queen Elizabeth, and her retinue, during six days that she passed here when on her progress through this and the adjoining county of Kent in 1573. It is said that her Majesty prolonged her stay on this occasion, in order to recover from the fatigues which she had incurred during her *perilous* journey. On this subject Lord Burleigh, in a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, from Mr. Guildeford's house at Hempstead, says, that "the Queen had a hard beginning of her progress in the wild of Kent, and some parts of Sussex, where surely were more danger-

ous rocks and valleys, and much worse ground, than was in the Peak; but that they were then bending to Rye, and so to Dover, where they should have amends.”* During her stay, Elizabeth gave audience to the French ambassador.

Another visitor at this mansion, in the beginning of the following century, became the founder of the celebrity of Tunbridge Wells, by accidentally discovering the medicinal waters in this neighbourhood, to which have been since ascribed so many virtues. This was Dudley, Lord North, a young nobleman of good abilities but dissolute manners, who, having injured his constitution by his excesses, retired to Eridge for the benefits of pure air and seclusion from the means of continuing his dissipated habits. In his excursions through this wild country, his attention was excited by the ochreous appearance of the water. He was induced to try its effects; and received so much benefit, that he returned the following summer, and persevered in the use of the newly discovered medicine with such success, that his health was completely re-established, and he lived to the advanced age of 85. He was the author of a curious work intituled a ‘*Forest promiscuous of several seasons’ production,*’ printed in 1637; in a marginal note to which he says:—“The use of Tunbridge and Epsom waters for health and cure, I first made known to London and the King’s people: the *Spaw* (in Germany) is a chargeable and inconvenient journey to sick bodies, besides the money it carries out of the kingdom, and inconvenience to religion.”

Eridge being seldom if ever visited by its proprietors after the reign of Charles II., soon began to exhibit

* *Strype’s Ann.* II. 314.

marks of the neglect to which it was subjected, and at length was demolished, in great part for the sake of the building materials. But, upon disposing of Kidbrooke, before-mentioned, the present Lord Abergavenny was induced to re-edify this ancient property of his ancestors, and under his auspices it assumed that appearance which has been already described.

Partly in the parish of Frant, and partly in that of Lamberhurst, Kent, are the remains of *Bayham* or *Begeham Abbey*. This was a foundation, and one of the first in England, for monks of the Præmonstratensian order, who were introduced to this country in 1146, and had 21 religious houses in the kingdom, the last of which was founded at Titchfield, in Hampshire, in the reign of Henry the Third. Bishop Burnet informs us, that the first resignation of any religious house that he could find on record, previously to the act for suppressing the lesser monasteries, was of a priory of this order, at Langdown, in Kent.

Originally, this monastery was founded at Stoneacre, in the parish of Otham, near Maidstone, Kent, by Ralph de Dene; but the canons had not long been settled there before they began to make very heavy complaints of the unhealthiness of the situation, and the scarcity of provisions for their sustenance; which, whether justly founded or not, so wrought on the compassionate disposition of Ela de Sackville, of Buckhurst, the daughter and co-heiress of Ralph de Dene, that she transplanted them to Begeham, building them a capacious priory in honour of St. Mary, on a piece of ground given for that purpose by Sir Robert de Thorneham, in the reign of Richard I.

Bayham was largely endowed by Ralph de Dene, and

his nephew, and particularly by the beforementioned Ela, and her son Geoffry de Sackville; which endowments were continually increased by their pious patrons, the Sackville family, who for some ages were here interred. These donations were all confirmed, and some considerable emoluments added, by several charters from Kings John, Henry III., and Edward II.

After the Dissolution, Henry VIII., by his letters patent, in his 17th year, granted the several dissolved monasteries of Begeham, Lesnes, Tunbridge, and Calcote, together with all their lands, manors, and possessions, to Cardinal Wolsey, for the better endowment of his college at Oxford. But four years subsequently, upon the Cardinal's disgrace, all the estates of the college, which had not been firmly settled on it, were forfeited to the King; and in the crown the manor of Begeham, together with the site of the abbey, seems to have remained, till Queen Elizabeth made a grant of them to Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute. About the year 1714, John Pratt, Esq. purchased Bayham, and afterwards became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench: from him it descended to Marquis Camden, who hence derives his title of Viscount Bayham.

There are still considerable remains of this abbey to be seen. They consist of the gateway, the nave of the church, and its attached offices, part of the refectory, and apparently some portion of the cloisters, together with some cellars or appendages to the buttery. The church is a handsome building, perfect in its outline and principal walls, and contains some beautiful Gothic windows, and various good specimens of the architecture of the thirteenth century. At the north-east end are the remains of a turret staircase, which appears to have

conducted to a rood-loft, opening probably into the church above the high altar, the traces of which are also plainly discernible.

When these monastic remains came into the hands of Lord Chief Justice Pratt, the church was still entire; but some buildings or repairs being wanted on the estate, the steward took off the roof, unknown to his lordship, and employed the timber and other materials for the purpose. Thus the tombs of the abbots, and other monuments, were left exposed to the injuries of the weather. With materials procured from different parts of the ruins, John Pratt, Esq. grandson of the Lord Chief Justice, erected a small commodious habitation in the Gothic style, for his summer residence: but, being placed too near the ancient buildings, it has neither the advantage of a good view of them, nor itself contributes to the beauty and character of the scene. He also laid out the interior of the church and cloister as a pleasure-garden, with flowers and gravelled walks. The inquisitive visitor is permitted to inspect these remains on two days in the week by the present noble proprietor, who, it is said, has formed a project for building, on one of the adjacent elevations, a mansion more suitable to his rank, under the direction of Mr. Repton. It has been justly observed by the author of a late work,* that "wood, water, variety of ground, and picturesque scenery, are amply provided by nature; while the venerable ruin, introduced as a prominent and appropriate feature in the landscape, would well entitle the place to the restoration of its ancient name, Beaulieu."

Bayham Abbey is the theme of some just and expres-

* Ansinck's Tunbridge Wells.

sive lines, ascribed to Mr. Sprange, of Tunbridge Wells, which are so congenial to the subject, that we cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing them.

Be hushed, ye Fair!—your monitor survey,
 That awful living legend of the day:
 Tread soft, nor rudely press the ballowed ground,
 Where all is sacred mystery around:
 Where nodding reason must perforce awake,
 Where passion sleeps, while mould'ring ruins speak;
 Where silence can some useful lessons teach,
 And pour forth all the energy of speech.
 Think underneath your tread some friend adored,
 Whose jocund soul once bless'd the social board,
 Now play'd the hero's—now the lover's part;
 Now for his country bled—now stole a heart,
 Is gone!—cold death, inexorably just,
 Strikes the dread blow—frail man returns to dust.
 Methinks I hear some furrow'd monk relate
 What frenzy urg'd to BAYHAM's still retreat:
 With vain regret, in pensive mood declare—
 “ I fought at Agincourt—my trade was war!
 The path to fame with eager zeal pursued—
 But sunk a victim to ingratitude:
 Then, quitting honour and ambition's road,
 Sought an asylum in the house of God.”

Another monk, by tott'ring age oppress'd,
 With fault'ring tongue disburthens thus his breast:—
 “ I figured once a beau—and flatt' red too
 Each cred'lous fair, as you and others do:
 To all alike vow'd constancy, and strove
 To fix each heart unpractis'd yet in love;
 Till genuine ardour warm'd my breast at last,
 And disappointment paid me for the past.
 Thus, robb'd of all that passion reckons dear,
 Compunction touch'd my soul, and fix'd me here:
 The curtain drops—my vain pursuits are o'er;
 And life's gay prospect now enchants no more.”

You friar, perchance the idol of an hour,
 Once rul'd supreme in dignity and power.
 A minister of state!—what state is worse?
 The prince's favourite—but the nation's curse;

The people's tyrant—but ambition's slave ;
 Now doom'd to damn the state—and now to save :
 Till tir'd of faction's persecuting host,
 By friends betray'd—that once had flatt' red most,
 He seeks, like wearied travellers—an home !
 And adds one saint to BAYHAM's sacred dome.

To this grave moral then, ye fair attend,
 Life and its pleasures soon must have an end :
 One gen'ral summons hence, we all obey,
 One fate absorbs this tenement of clay.
 Man in his strength, and beauty in its prime,
 Float but as bubbles on th' expanse of time ;
 An airy sound, that nought of substance wears,
 A vision that enchants—then disappears.
 Clad all in regal pomp, e'en princes must
 Mix undistinguish'd with the peasant's dust ;
 Heroes together with the coward lie,
 And beauty mingle with deformity.
 Man struts awhile, by pageant folly drest,
 A monarch, soldier, politician, priest ;
 Each acts his part, and when the scene is o'er,
 Must tread that path, which others trod before ;
 To tyrant death, e'en youth and beauty bend,
 And rich and poor alike, his call attend,

Lamberhurst Furnace, two miles beyond Bayham Abbey, on the verge of the county, was built by a Mr. Benge, whose work being honoured by a visit from Queen Anne, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, it acquired from that circumstance the name of *Gloucester Furnace*. Here, until within these few years, cannon have been cast for the use of the royal navy; and it is worthy of remark, that at this furnace were cast the iron balustrades that environ St. Paul's Cathedral, and which are allowed to be the most magnificent of their kind in Europe.

Close to the west side of the Bewle, a small stream that here forms the boundary between the two counties

of Kent and Sussex, stands a castellated mansion; surrounded by a fine moat, called *Scotney Castle*. This ancient mansion is supposed to have been built in the time of the baron's wars, and was the residence of a family of the name of Scotney. Walter de Scotney, in 1259, was proprietor of this place; and, as is asserted by Edmund de Hagedham, administered poison by stratagem to the Earl of Gloucester, and his brother; of which the last-mentioned died, and the first escaped with great difficulty from its effects. About the middle of the reign of Edward III. the Scotneys were no more heard of; and the eminent family of Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, became possessed of this antique abode. Roger de Ashburnham, who sometimes inhabited it, was one of the conservators of the peace for this county in the first of Richard II. and it was by his successor sold to Henry Chichely, Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave it as a dower to his niece, Florence Chichely, married to Joseph Darell, of Cale Hill. He assigning it to his second son, his posterity possessed it until within these few years, when this old manorial seat, with a considerable part of the land, were purchased by Edward Hussey, Esq. who here made very great improvements, but in a style consonant with the antique air of the place.

The remains of the ancient edifice are now trifling. It had at each angle a round machicolated tower, of which the southern alone remains; the other three having been pulled down, and the stones employed in building the Court Lodge at Lamberhurst. The gate-house, with a guard-room over it, was a strong building, of which two uprights are still standing: the moat which surrounded the castle, as before observed, also remains.

The modern-house is a handsome stone building, and was erected by the Darells from a design by Inigo Jones.

Since, from an accidental circumstance, our description of *Arundel Castle* was more brief than the limits of this volume would have allowed, and since that princely seat is the most remarkable edifice, if not indeed the great point of attraction, in Sussex, the following particulars respecting it are here added.

The most ancient parts of this Castle, as was before noticed, are the keep, or citadel, and the towers, which flank the gate-way, and connect the whole by means of a sally-port. The keep stands upon an artificial mound, the height of which, from the fosse, is 110 feet on one side, and 80 on the other. Of its external wall, the height is 30 feet: it is supported by projecting ribs, or buttresses, is 8 feet thick, and is guarded by a parapet as many feet high. In the centre is a subterraneous room and passage, and in a tower attached to the keep is a well 300 feet deep. This room and the well, were choked up with rubbish soon after Sir R. Waller took the castle. The approach to it is by a time-worn staircase, and over a narrow pass commanding the entrance to the building, which bears the marks of a portcullis. The more ancient one towards the east still retains a very rich Saxon door-case. In the tower above the present entrance, was a small chapel, or oratory, dedicated to St. George.

Of the lower buildings, the tower and gate-way facing the base court of the castle are the more ancient, and appear to be coeval with the keep. The other towers are constructed with flints, and in a style unknown till centuries subsequently.

On the right and left of the gateway are the dungeons. They consist of eight wards, protected by a draw-bridge from the castle moat. The lower wards are very deep, and they are now partly filled up with rubbish: the foundation-walls of these dungeons are unknown, although attempts have been made to discover the uttermost depth of these frightful prisons.

The apartments occupied by the Empress Maud in this castle, when she came to claim the crown in 1139, are situated in the tower above the old gate-way, and consisted of three bed-rooms, in which she remained when King Stephen laid siege to the edifice. There are niches in the wall, near the great sliding door which protected the entrance to these apartments, which appear to have been intended for centinels.

The late Duke of Norfolk had intended to have the subterraneous passage explored, and the well also searched, in order to discover whether there were not there deposited some of the valuable treasures of its former illustrious possessors, during the various periods of intestine tumult that have agitated the country; but the death of that nobleman prevented the undertaking from being accomplished.

The ground plan of the present castle nearly resembles that of Windsor Castle, but in the proportion, as to the scale, of nine to fourteen. The style, it has been said, is Gothic; and perhaps no other building in the kingdom of equal date has been retained in an habitable condition, without having that style perverted or destroyed by additions and alterations inconsistent with the taste of the age in which it was built. The new walls, rising upon the ancient model, correspond with the old ones in solidity of fabric as well as in dignity of ornament, and

the colour of the stone employed, which was brought from Yorkshire, being of a brownish cast, well assimilates with the old remains. An entire new front of massy stone, which differs materially from the others, particularly in exhibiting the insignia of the Howards, mixed with those of their predecessors, and two colossal figures, representing Liberty and Hospitality, ornament the grand entrance into this princely mansion.

In raising this front, the late Duke had an opportunity for enlarging the mansion, and gaining the space in the basement story now occupied by a long range of servants' offices, including a new kitchen, bakehouse, scullery, the steward's and housekeeper's rooms, &c. The cellars are of immense extent.

On the west wing there is a beautiful sculpture, in low relief, of King Alfred receiving the report of a *Jury*, an institution first formally established in his reign, although its origin may be traced even in the German countries from whence the Saxons came.

The entire interior is fitted up with an effect peculiarly characteristic and magnificent. But of all the modes of liberal and dignified expense here conspicuous, that of the use of the richest mahogany in almost every decoration of the mansion is the most remarkable. Thus the walls being more than six feet thick, and forming a recess with every window, five feet deep on the inside, the whole of this spacious case, not excepting the top, is lined with mahogany of more than an inch in thickness. The window-frames, which hold the magnificent plate-glass panes, three feet in height each, are of the same material; and the solid mahogany doors are sustained in cases of the thickness of the inner walls, (about four feet,) all lined with pannels of the same description

of wood, and of the finest grain. It was intended to floor all the principal rooms with the same costly material; but the design was abandoned, from the apprehension of its retaining the impressions of foot-marks.

The noble proprietor having liberally granted permission for the public to view the beauties of this magnificent residence, every Monday, from the first of June to the latter end of October, it is now become the resort of visitors from all parts of the kingdom. To furnish a guide for the traveller so favoured, we shall describe in order the rooms through which he will be conducted.

They are distinguished by the following names:— Somerset, Clarendieux, Garter, Breakfast-room, Great Drawing-room, Long Dining-room, Study, South-room, Mosaic-room, Oak-room, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, Rouge Croix, Rouge Dragon, Alcove-room, Great Dining-room, Library, Baron's Hall.

At the principal entrance, a beautiful winding stone stair-case, branching to the right and left, ornamented with brass railing, covered over with a deep-grained mahogany, leads to the first gallery, which is 190 feet long, and 10 feet wide, with a floor of solid oak.

Beside this gallery is the small Drawing-room, the architectural ornaments of which are mahogany, carved and polished. The walls are covered with a deep rich flock paper. This room enjoys a delightful view of the Arun, and a picturesque country. On the right is the great Drawing-room, hung with rich crimson velvet. Over the fire-place are suspended two extraordinarily large plate glasses, in deep gold burnished frames. The marble chimney ornaments, sculptured with the arms of

the family, are deserving notice. Among the paintings in this grand apartment are:—

Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the late Duke's father.

Bernard Howard, the present Duke: above which, is a very ancient portrait of one of the Howards, not described.

Charles Henry Howard, the late Duke: over the door leading to the Dining-room: a full length.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, June 2, 1573, upon a charge of high treason, for attempting the enlargement of Mary Queen of Scots. By his first Duchess, Mary Fitz-Alan, he obtained the manor and castle of Arundel.

Mary Fitz-Alan, Countess of Arundel, and the last of that noble family.

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

A fine historical piece, whose subject is the Earl of Surrey vindicating his conduct to Henry VII. for taking part with Richard III. Princess Elizabeth, whom Henry married, sister to the young princes who were smothered in the Tower, is seen in the back ground, displaying the red rose in token of the union of the late rival houses of York and Lancaster.

Henry Fitz-Alan, who died at Brussels.

John, Duke of Norfolk: the first of the Howard family who wore the ducal coronet.

Frederick, King of Bohemia.

Henry, Earl of Surrey, beheaded, in 1546, by Henry VIII. This nobleman, whose sonnets to the fair Geraldine long survived him, was the delight and ornament of his age and nation.

The doors of the drawing-room are of massy maho-

gany, leading into an anti-chamber, and thence into the dining-room, which was formerly the chapel.

At the south end of this magnificent apartment is a large window of stained glass, painted by Egginton, of Birmingham, representing the late Duke and Duchess, as King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, at a banquet: this window gives the room a splendour and dignity beyond conception. At the opposite end is an orchestra; and over the door, an imitation of basso-relievo; by Le Brun, the subject of which is Adam and Eve in Paradise. The situation of this piece is bad, but it cannot disguise the excellence of the execution.

The Marshal's Bed and Dressing-rooms may be noticed for an elaborately-carved mahogany four-post bedstead, with furniture of crimson damask: the hangings are crimson also, to correspond.

The apartments called the Prince of Wales's, consist of a noble Bed-room and Dressing-room. The bedstead has eight posts of mahogany, carved in an exquisite style; the furniture of rich cut velvet. The stools and dressing tables are covered with the last-mentioned costly material, and the apartments are both hung with silk tapestry of the richest workmanship.

In the Breakfast-room are two paintings by Hogarth; the one a view of the Castle in its ancient state, the other a representation of Covent-Garden Market.

There are also some portraits, as follows:—

The late Duke's mother.

Mary, wife of Edward, Duke of Norfolk.

Cardinal Howard.

The Principal Library. This magnificent chef d'œuvre of the modern Gothic, is an apartment, of the entire length of one side of the Castle, wholly composed of the

most beautiful mahogany. It is impossible for words to convey an idea of the effect produced by the use of almost every species of Gothic ornament, of which those marking the reigns of Henry VI. and VII. were the combination and the perfection, when modelled of this fine material.

Another gallery, at the end of which is a second production of Egginton, of Birmingham, in a window of stained glass, divides the apartments described from a range of chambers. A fine oak stair-case leads from this gallery to the Clarencieux rooms, in one of which is still preserved the bed of the Empress Maud.

The Barons' Hall. This grand banquetting-room is 115 feet long, by 45 wide. There is a gallery for musicians at one end of this noble apartment, and every thing is adapted to bring before the view the halls of ancient English baronial hospitality. A skirting of mahogany encloses this room to the height of four feet: above, the walls are stuccoed, The cieling is of oak, elaborately carved in the style of the fifteenth century,

But the chief ornament of the Barons' Hall, is the grand window of stained glass, representing King John signing the Magna Charta, copied from the original picture by James Lonsdale, Esq.

King John, habited in all the splendour of royalty, surrounded by his nobles, and the dignities of the church, signs the Great Charter of English liberty, The expression of his countenance is that of strong reluctance; his eyes are directed towards Fitz-walter, (*portrait of the late Duke of Norfolk*) whilst his hand unwillingly performs its office. On the left of the King, and just behind him, stands Cardinal Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury; a mediator between the King and

the Barons, but who administered an oath to the latter never to desist from their endeavours, until they had obtained a full concession of their liberties. He is in the act of stretching out his hand, and addressing himself to Fitz-walter, as if to temper the sturdy doubts of the Baron into a persuasion of the voluntary acquiescence of the King in the act required of him. Behind the Archbishop stands Almeric, master of the knights-templars, (*portrait of Captain Morris;*) and still farther to the left, but more advanced, stands the Mayor of London, (*portrait of H. C. Combe, Esq.*) with many other barons and armed soldiers. At the right of King John, is seen Cardinal Pandolfo, the Pope's Legate, who examines the important deed with looks of silent indignation. Near to Pandolfo, is the Archbishop of Dublin, who turns his head in conversation with other prelates behind him. The sturdy Baron Fitz-walter, the champion of his country, is placed immediately before the King, habited in chain armour, the warlike costume of the thirteenth century. His deportment is erect and noble, his head uncovered, and there is a stern inflexibility in his countenance. His determined and dignified manner form a striking contrast with the interesting countenance and graceful movement of the page bearing his helmet, (*portrait of H. Howard, Jun. Esq.*) Without paying the slightest attention to the address of the Archbishop of Canterbury, his looks and mind seem wholly absorbed in the contemplation of the grand object of the assembly.

In the back-ground is a view of Runnymede, where the Great Charter was signed, covered with the tents of the opposed forces of the King and Barons.

This window was begun under the immediate direc-

tion and superintendence of his Grace the late Duke of Norfolk, who particularly delighted in this effective and elegant art. The entire work may doubtless vie with most attempts in modern days towards the advancement of the art of painting upon glass; as the panes are considerably larger than perhaps in any work of the same size in England; and, when it is noticed that, throughout the whole window, there is not a single piece of what is termed *pot-metal glass*, (i. e. glass formed into one colour in its making) the difficulty of producing the brilliancy of tone apparent in this window will be duly appreciated.

Besides the *Magna Charta* window, there are eight large painted glass windows, representing eight Barons in ancient costume; namely:—

The Duke of Norfolk, as *Roger Fitz-walter*.

Lord Suffolk, as *Roger de Mowbray*.

Lord Andover, as *William de Mowbray*.

Henry Charles Howard, Esq. as *Robert Bigod*.

Molineux Howard, Esq. as *Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford*.

Henry Howard, Esq. of Crosly, as *Hugh de Bigod*.

General Howard, as *Robert de Ross*.

The late Henry Howard, Esq. of Arundel, as *Gilbert de Clare*.

The coats of armour worn by the Fitz-Alans, and the swords which were formerly carried before the Earl Marshal of England, are exhibited in the Barons' Hall.

Besides which, the following appropriate inscription is conspicuous in this noble hall:

CHARLES HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK,
EARL OF ARUNDEL,
in the year of Christ, 1806,

in the 60th year of his age,
dedicated this stone
To LIBERTY, asserted by the Barons,
in the reign of John.

It was in this grand apartment, that the great festival on the 15th of June, 1815, to celebrate the centenary of the signature of Magna Charta, took place. On this occasion, there was a most splendid assemblage in it of nobility and persons of distinction. Complete suits of ancient armour, with swords and spears, forged in ancient times, and for very different persons, were either suspended from, or fixed around the walls. In short, every adventitious aid was adopted to give state and majesty to this *carousal* to the honour of the English Barons of old.

At the banquet, nearly 300 distinguished guests sat down; and it was a feast of which the gods might have partaken, and been satisfied.—His present Majesty (then His Royal Highness the Prince Regent) with several of his royal brothers, who were in the number of the invited and expected guests, were however absent. The head of the table exhibited a noble *baron of beef*, surmounted by the ducal coronet, and the banners of the illustrious house of Norfolk. A profusion of the choicest delicacies was every where preceptible—nothing was wanting to delight the eye, and gratify the taste.

In the evening, there was a most brilliant ball. His Grace, dressed in regimentals, opened the ball with the Marchioness of Stafford, and they were followed by about 50 couples. Supper was announced at one o'clock; and, on the entrance of the company into the supper-room, the band of the Sussex militia struck up "*Oh, the Roast Beef of Old England!*" The dancing was

afterwards resumed, and continued until a late hour in the morning.

The *Chapel*, in an appropriately antique style, adjoins the Barons' Hall to the north, being over the entrance gate-way.

The area of Arundel Castle is a mile in circumference, and the surrounding domain, which is enclosed by a strong fence railing, is seven miles and a half in circuit. The grounds are handsomely and picturesquely laid out, in plantations, shrubberies, gardens, &c.

In the park are three towers: one called *High Horn*, presents a most elevated point of view; and that named *Mount Pleasant*, which is covered with ivy, permits an enchanting prospect over the vale of Sussex. Another, facing the Petworth road, called the *White Ways*, was erected by the late Duke. Large groupes of trees add to the natural beauties of the domain.

THE CINQUE PORTS.

As no specific mention of the *Cinque Ports* has as yet appeared in our mention either of the present county or that of Kent, we shall make no apology for inserting the following interesting notice of them from the topographical labours of Mr. Edward Wedlake Brayley; and the account will not perhaps appear to be misplaced here, since Hastings, which has always been allowed the precedency of the rest, occurs in Sussex.

The *Cinque Ports*, or *Five Havens*, were so called from their supremacy over the other ports on this coast, which lie opposite to France; and though two others have since been added to that number as principal ports, and endowed with similar independent and pecu-

liar privileges, the original denomination of *Cinque* ports has been retained. The necessity of protecting these shores from invasion, an evil to which their immediate vicinity to the Continent rendered them at all times peculiarly liable, was undoubtedly the cause of that particular attention which our ancestors directed to the ports and havens on this coast. Even the Romans themselves, who possessed a considerable maritime superiority, were compelled to take measures of defence against the incursions of the Sea-Kings* of the North; and this they did by establishing regular garrisons in nine different stations along the coast, placing the whole under the superintendence and government of one principal officer, whose title was *Comes Littoris Saxonica*. Four of these stations were in Kent; viz. *Regulbium*, *Rutupris*, *Dubris*, and *Portus Lemanis*; or, according to their modern appellation, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, and Lymne. This establishment of the Romans was, doubtless, the parent germ from which the *Cinque Ports* emanated; but like most other institutions, whether of a warlike or civil nature, the advance was progressive, both the injunctions and the privileges arising from the pressure of external circumstances.

“The institution of the *Cinque Ports* by incorporation,” says Mr. Boys, “whether it was the act of Edward the Confessor, or of William the Conqueror, was undoubtedly an imitation of the Roman system; but the scale of the establishment was contracted, because, in those times, our enemies on the Continent

* For the propriety of this appellation, see Turner's invaluable History of the Anglo-Saxons, which has lately been re-published in octavo. The first edition was in two volumes quarto.

confined their attacks principally to the places on the borders of the narrow sea.

“ The Cinque Ports are not collectively mentioned in the Domesday book; Dover, Sandwich, and Romney, only occurring there as privileged ports; a circumstance, which has induced many to suppose that, at that time, there was no Community of the Cinque Ports, yet King John, in his Charter to the Cinque Ports, expressly says, that the Barons of the Ports had at that time in their possessions charters of most of the preceding kings, back to King Edward the Confessor, *which he had seen*.

“ Moreover, Hastings has always been esteemed the first Port in Precedency; and it would scarcely have acquired that preeminence, if it had, indeed, been among the last that were privileged.*

Notwithstanding the authority of Mr. Boys, however, on this point, it seems very questionable whether John ever granted a Charter to the Ports collectively: Jeake says, that the ‘ Charters of King John are to every town apart.’—(*Charters of the Cinque Ports*, p. 122. *marg. note*.)

Respecting the antiquity of the Ports, &c. the same writer has this passage:—

“ Of what antiquity these ports, and towns were, when enfranchised, or at what time their members were annexed to them, are things so dark, and difficult to be discovered, that, without great labour and search, (if then) little of certainty can be had; and should any certainty be found thereof, it would but contradict these charters, which expresses them to have been so *time out of mind*; and at most but render them more aged;—nor would it at all advantage the ports, seeing prescription is as good a title to many things as a charter.”

* *History of Sandwich*, p. 760.

Rye, and Winchelsea, seem to have been annexed to the Cinque Ports after the Conquest: as John, in his charter to those towns, confirms to them that of Henry the Second, his father. They appear to have been first annexed to the Ports in aid of Hastings, under the denomination of *the two Ancient Towns*; and, ‘as appears by a charter dated in 1247, they seem to have even then obtained the superiority they now possess over the other limbs, as they are styled *nobiliora membra Quinque Portuum*.’

The original Cinque Ports, (that is the *five* havens properly so designated) were as follows:—

1. HASTINGS; with its members, *Seaford, Pevensey, Kidney, Rye, Winchelsea, Beakesbourn, Bulverhithe, and Grange.*

2. SANDWICH; with its members, *Fordwich, Reculver, Sarre, Walmer, Ramsgate, and Deal.*

3. DOVER; with its members, *Faversham, St. Margaret's, Woodchurch, Goresend, Kingsdown, Birchington, Margate, Ringwold, and Folkestone.*

4. ROMNEY; with its members, *Lydd, Promshill, Oswarstone, Dangemarsh, and Old Romney.*

5. HYPHE; with its member, *Westmeath.*

¶ TENTERDEN is a member of the town of Rye.

WINCHELSEA has no members.

It has been remarked, that most of the sea-coast, from the north side of Thanet to Hastings, is within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

“ That the Cinque Ports were originally safe and commodious Harbours, is clear from their name, as well as from their history: it is, however, curious to advert to the alteration that has taken place in those

once famous Havens. Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, have entirely lost their rivers by various artificial operations; and the Rother, and the Stour, are becoming narrower and shallower every day. Dover Pier, by the aid of a large income, still receives and protects shipping of a moderate burthen, and will probably, as an harbour, survive all the other ports."—The decay of Sandwich Haven has been detailed in its proper place.

By an inquisition taken at a Court of Admiralty, held near the sea-side at Dover, in June, 1682, it was found that the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports extended from Shore Beacon, Essex, to Red Cliff, in Sussex, near Seaford.

The offices of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, are now constantly united in the same person, but they were originally held distinctly. The Lord Warden has a right of warren over a very extensive tract called the Warren, over which he appoints Warreners to preserve the game.

The freemen of the Cinque Ports are styled *Barons*; and it appears that, in former times, they enjoyed superior dignity, and had rank among the nobility of the kingdom. The "evidences of this," observes Mr. Boys, "are strong, and it may not be difficult to state the steps by which they arrived at so much eminence."

—' The inhabitants were always on the watch to prevent invasion; their militia were in constant readiness for action, and their vessels stout and warlike; so that, in Edward the First's time, they alone equipped a fleet of 100 sail, and gave such a terrible blow to the maritime power of France, as to clear the channel of those

restless and insidious invaders. On emergencies, the state depended on them for its safety; and their services were rewarded with privileges and honours. A spirit of enterprise and industry animated them, and commerce flourished in their hands.

‘ Their acquired knowledge of trade, qualified them to give advice in all matters of consequence: and their frequent intercourse with strangers, rendered them respectable in their manners. Our Saxon ancestors, who understood the natural interests of this country, encouraged traffic by a law that raised a merchant, who, at his own expence, had freighted vessels, and had, in three several voyages, exported the produce of this country, to the rank of *Thane*, or *Baron*, one of whose privileges was undoubtedly a seat in the *Witanagemot*, which probably consisted of such members as, by large possessions, maritime connections, or commercial influence, were thought fit persons to be called upon by royal summons, and to be invested with the legislative authority.

‘ The great council of the nation was then only composed of the Nobility; afterwards the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses were added: and, before the separation of the two Houses, the members were called over in the following order; viz. on the first day, the lowest class, as Burgesses and Citizens; on the second the Knights; and on the third, the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and the Peers. Consequently, the Barons ranked with the Peers, above the Knights: and, previously to the Knights and Citizens being added, composed part of the Parliament.

‘ The Barons also walked at the coronations of the Kings and Queens, when none under the rank of Baron

(some of the King's more immediate domestics excepted) made part of the procession; and, what is still more remarkable, they were entitled to have a table at Westminster Hall on the right of the King, at the feast after the Coronation, and whenever they should be invited by the King to eat with him.

'The right of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to have their table in this particular situation, has been allowed at the court of claims at every Coronation. And so pertinacious have these Barons been in insisting upon that right, that in 1761, at the coronation of his late Majesty, finding the table provided for them was not in its right place, they refused to sit at any other during the repast.

'The manner in which the Barons performed their service at coronations, was thus:—

'When the successor of a deceased King was to be crowned, the Barons were to attend at court, to perform their usual service, viz. to carry the silken canopies over the King and Queen, both as they went to be crowned, and as they returned; and they were summoned to this service on a certain day, by the King's writ, delivered to them 40 days previous to the ceremony.

'On the receipt of the summons, a Brotherhood was convened, and the dress was settled: afterwards, on a certain day, the elected Barons, in number 32, and as many more of the better sort as chose to attend, made their appearance in uniform provided at their own expence; but their charges whilst at court were defrayed by their constituents.

'Each canopy was supported by four staves, covered with silver, to each of which was affixed a small silver

bell; the whole was provided by the King's treasurer. To each staff were four Barons, who, with those who chose to attend, had their table on the right of the King.

'After the banquet, they continued at court during the King's pleasure; and, on their return home, took the canopies, and all their appurtenances.'

In the 34 Henry VI. the palls, staves, and bells, were, at a Brotherhood, allotted to each of the Cinque Ports in turn; and, in the 25 of Henry VIII., it was settled that the canopies should be taken by the Ports in this order: Dover and Romney; Rye, Sandwich, and Hythe; Hastings and Winchelsea.

At a Brotherhood held in 1603, on account of the coronation of James I. the dress of the canopy-bearers was thus settled, "A scarlet gowne downe to the ancle, citizen's fashion, faced with crymson satten, Gas-caine hose, crymson silk stockings, crymson velvet shoes, and black velvet cappes." They were to bear their own expences, and to have the canopy, staves, and bells among them,

In 1604, at another Brotherhood, it was ordered, that 13s. 4d. should be paid by each Port and Town, to every person that had been sent by them severally to the late coronation, "which sum was by them disbursed for the entering of the allowance of *scarlet* lyveries at the coronations of the Kinge's Majesty."

In some of the Ports, the resident freemen have a voice in the election of the canopy-bearers; but those of Dover are chosen by the mayor, jurats, and common council.

Though the naval services rendered by the Cinque

Ports have now ceased, through the various important alterations that have taken place in the administration and conduct of national affairs, yet those services were for a long period of the most eminent utility. During several reigns, the fleet fitted out by the Ports formed nearly the whole of the Royal Navy,* and were engaged in many splendid actions.

By the assistance of the ships and mariners of these havens, King John recovered his kingdom after he had been obliged to fly to the Isle of Wight; and, soon afterwards, Hubert de Burgh, with 'forty tall ships,' belonging to the Cinque Ports, defeated a French fleet of 80 sail, which was bringing reinforcements to Lewis the Dauphin.

In Edward the III.'s reign, the shipping of the Cinque Ports was of great use in conveying the armies of that warlike monarch to France, and in protecting our own coasts; and, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., the 'Ports' Navy' was several times employed for similar purposes.*

Most of the records which mention the quantity of vessels that were, or ought to be, furnished by the Cinque Ports, and their respective members, vary as to the exact number, as well in the total, as in the particular quota to be provided by each place. In the latter respect, the variations may be accounted for from the alterations that were made as circumstances arose, by common consent, in the annual courts, once called *Guestlings*, or *Brotherhoods*, wherein each Port had its particular representatives. The general number of

* See Jeake's Charters, p. 28, Note, for a long list of the eminent services performed by the Ports' Navy from time to time.

ships provided by the Ports was 57, each of which was manned by 21 sailors, and a *gromet*, or boy; so that the whole number of persons employed was 1254. These were to be at the sole disposal of the King for 40 days; the expences for the last 15 days being always defrayed by the Barons.

The last charter granted to the Cinque Ports, was in the 20 Charles II., who not only confirmed all the former charters, but invested the freemen with additional privileges: this charter was confirmed by James II. in his fourth year, and by it the Ports are now governed.

In the 5 Henry VIII. it was ordered, that "every person that goeth into the navy of the Portis shal have a cote of white cotyn, with a red crosse, and the arms of the Portis underneath; that is to say, the halfe lyon and the halfe shippe." The arms of the Cinque Ports are "per pale gules and azure, three demi-lions, Or. impaling azure three semi-ships, argent."

Two members are returned to Parliament from each of the Cinque Ports; but this distinction was conferred at different periods. The first return supposed to be extant bears date in the 42 Edward III. In the 14 Elizabeth it was decreed, that no Burgess should be chosen to Parliament out of the Cinque Ports, 'except he be a freeman, resident, and inhabiting, or of council with the Ports, and receiveth a yearly fee of the Ports and members, or any of them; and this because it has been common to choose persons ignorant of the privileges of the Ports.' The Brotherhood-men, like members of Parliament, were privileged from arrest during the periods of their services."

In former ages, the records of the Cinque Ports were kept in Dover Castle; but they are now, for the most part, either lost or destroyed: what remain are in the possession of the Registrar. The books containing the entries of the proceedings of the Brotherhoods and Guestlings, are kept in a chest at Romney: the oldest begins in the 11 Henry VI., and ends in the 9 Elizabeth: the other begins in the year 1572, and ends with the proceedings of the last Brotherhood, in 1771.*

For the following article (which arrived too late for insertion in its proper place) relative to the *Natural History, Antiquities, &c. of Lewes, and its vicinity*, we are indebted to an intelligent correspondent.

The organic remains in the vicinity of Lewes, are very numerous, and of considerable interest. The chalk quarries afford beautiful specimens of fish, and crustace; and the marl abounds in fossil shells, and zoophytes. The turrilites, hamites, and scaphites, found in the chalk marl, are equal to any that have yet been discovered in the British strata; and in the chalk at Brighton, the *tortoise encrinure* (marsupite of Mantell) is met with occasionally. The cliff at Castle Hill, near Newhaven, is very remarkable, and will amply repay the researches of the geologist: it is the only known locality of the subsulphate of alumine. In the cabinet of Mr. Mantell, of Castle Place, Lewes, there is a valuable and extensive collection of the fossil productions of the south-eastern part of Sussex, of which, figures, with descriptions, are announced for publication. The Sussex marble, of which mention is

* Boys's Sandwich, p. 773.

made at page 7, occurs in the oak tree clay, near Lewes; this marble consists of the remains of fresh water shells, formed by a calcareous cement into a limestone of various degrees of solidity, some specimens being sufficiently compact to bear a good polish.

The antiquities which have been discovered near Lewes, consist of British and Roman coins; urns and other sepulchral vessels; fibulæ; bosses of shields; beads of amber, jet, and green porcelain; amulets of flint, porcelain, and a coarse baked earth; spear heads, knives or daggers, celts, &c. The ancient British coins are similar to those which are usually attributed to Cunobeline; the more recent, are of Edred, William the Conqueror, Henrys II. and III., Richard II., &c. A large brass of Antoninus Pius was dug up, near Glynd Bridge, and another very recently, in forming the new road over Beddingham Levels; coins of Domitian, Constantine, Victorinus, and Fabricus have been occasionally brought to light by the plough. The most remarkable Roman deposit that has been noticed in Lewes, is an urn containing the remains of a *cock*, which was discovered by some labourers, employed in clearing a part of the bank of the Castle, which projected into the garden of Mr. Mantell of Castle Place: the *tibia*, with the *spurs* attached, are in a good state of preservation, and clearly identify the animal. The tusks of a boar, the bones of a horse, shells of muscles, and a considerable quantity of ashes and charcoal, seemed clearly to indicate the site of a Roman sacrifice. This interesting discovery will bring to the minds of our readers the story of Socrates, who, when near his end, said to his friend Crito, "*sacrifice a cock to Esculapius,*

that I may die in peace:" it proves also that the mound, on which the keep of Lewes Castle stands, was built on a Roman station.

The demolition of the Priory of St. Pancras, in Southover, was so complete, that but few vestiges of ancient relics have been found among its ruins. Some Norman tiles, with armorial bearings, and other devices, have, however, been discovered among the rubbish which covers the archway, popularly called *the dungeon*: and a signet ring, brass seal, fragments of capitals and columns, &c. have rewarded the researches of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

REMARKS

ON THE

EFFECTS OF SEA BATHING AND SEA AIR.



A topographical work, which includes notices of sea-bathing places, may connect some observations on these subjects with its design, with some hopes of utility; and though such observations may not supersede the necessity of advice from professional men, they may at least serve to prevent the ill-effects of ignorance or inadvertency on points which have proved of the last importance in a great variety of instances.

Several consequences are found to attend what is called the first shock of cold bathing. These, and the sudden diminution of animal heat, vary in degree according to the state of the feelings and the health of the person at the time of immersion, and are modified also by peculiarities of constitution. When, after putting on the usual clothing, a genial glow is observed to suffuse itself over the surface of the body, and a pleasing warmth succeeds, accompanied by refreshed and invigorated feelings, these effects are generally received, as proofs of the salutary influence of cold-

bathing. But if these sensations do not follow, it is commonly considered that the practice, so far from contributing to the restoration or the preservation of health, may, if persisted in, be the cause of disease. Chilliness after cold bathing, with languor, lassitude, headache, and an irresistible disposition to drowsiness, are infallible testimonies that its use should be immediately relinquished.

Persons advanced in life should not venture upon the cold bath without the greatest caution; as this is a case in which it can by no means be said, "that if the thing does not good, it will do no harm:" few in the evening of life derive benefit from the practice. Neither should persons of any age remain unusually long in the water, even when the heat of the sun and their own feelings would prompt to such indulgence, especially after a full meal.

Many invalids, however, who bathe for the mitigation and relief of local complaints, have been disciplined into a little cold bathing by passing a quarantine of tolerable length upon the borders of the sea, and thence deriving strength from the effects of its salutary air; and from the cold bath they have ventured into the open sea. In the case of many others, the want of observing these rules has produced the worst effects, and they have been obliged to abandon cold bathing altogether. Invalids of this description should never attempt to bathe before breakfast.

The Warm Bath.—This is properly divided into natural and artificial: those of Bath and Buxton, in this country, are the only ones that come under the first description. The natural heat of the baths chiefly

resorted to on the continent, is much greater than that of even the hottest spring at Bath: hence the artificial hot bath of sea water affords many of the advantages known to be derived from these foreign waters in chronic cases. The use of the warm bath should be adopted, if possible, in temperate or warm months.

To the generality of persons, one or two immersions (either in the cold or warm water,) are sufficient; but this depends on the effects experienced after a few trials, beginning with caution, the waters being considered a medium, through which an appropriate temperature may be applied to the various circumstances of diseased action, or with a view to diminish those uncomfortable sensations, the usual consequences of irregularity or intemperance at former periods of life. There is a certain feeling experienced in the warm bath while we are in health, that may give an idea of its effects when we are suffering under disease. The power of the warm bath over morbid action is often very instantaneous and wonderful; bodily irritation is suddenly soothed by it, and tranquillity induced when all other means have failed. The necessity of exercise before and after the warm bath is every day proved, and is held as one of those general rules, to which there are indeed very few exceptions. The time for remaining in the warm bath is from 20 minutes to half an hour. Cases have frequently occurred, in which the warm bath has been used with very considerable advantage: in the morning, immediately after rising from bed, and when sleep has been restless and irregular, it has proved admirably soothing to irritable habits, and has for a time prevented the recurrence of a broken and unrefreshing rest.

In scrofula, gout, and rheumatism, by persevering with regularity, and, in all cases, rubbing very dry, and putting on the clothes again as quickly as possible, the best effects have followed. The gout is one of those complaints most frequently alleviated by the conjoined use of the warm bath, and a residence on the sea coast. In irregular and atonic gout, where the constitution is deficient in the energy that would produce regular paroxysms, the warm bath has considerable influence, by bringing on a more marked and distinct character of the disease.

The Air of the Coast.—Those who adopt the use of either the cold or warm sea bath, soon become sensible how greatly the *sea air* contributes to general good health. Upon the young, and those debilitated by years, its effects are equally surprising; children, whose existence seems precarious in the air of large towns, often become vigorous soon when removed to the sea; in whose vicinity also, the aged valetudinarian is frequently seen to obtain a regeneration of health and spirits; while to those in the vigour of life, the stimulus derivable from wine or fermented liquors is amply supplied by the revivifying effects of the sea air alone. Besides, the inhabitants of the sea shore are mostly strangers to the melancholy catalogue of diseases, which annually prevail in inland situations.

Insensible perspiration flows more regularly in persons living near the sea than elsewhere. What is called the chronic rheumatism, in the application of the warm bath frequently finds a remedy on which the strongest reliance may be placed. The scrofula, especially where that complaint appears to be hereditary, it must be acknow-

ledged, yields with the utmost difficulty to sea-bathing, or to any other remedy; though the warm bath, aided by the sea air, never fails to afford considerable alleviation to patients, even if they may not accomplish their perfect cure.

With respect to the rickets in infants, though cold bathing proves injurious in 19 cases out of 20, sea air and warm sea bathing have been confidently recommended by some of the most eminent of the faculty.

FINIS.

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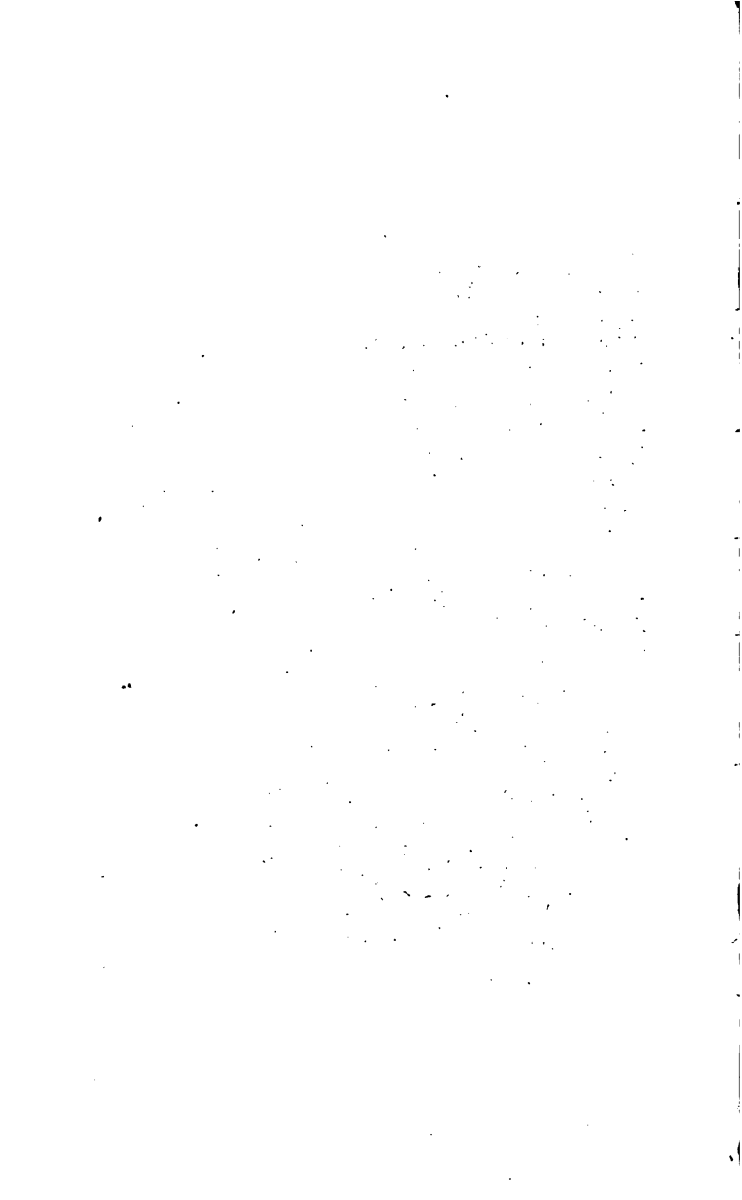
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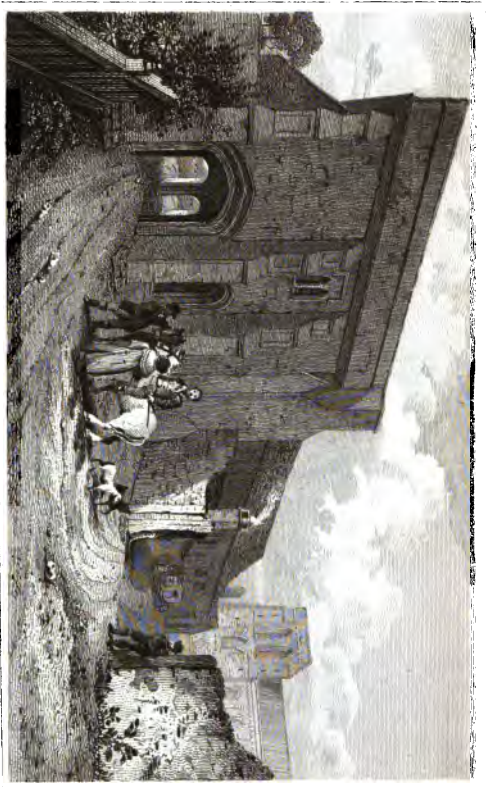
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ERRATA.

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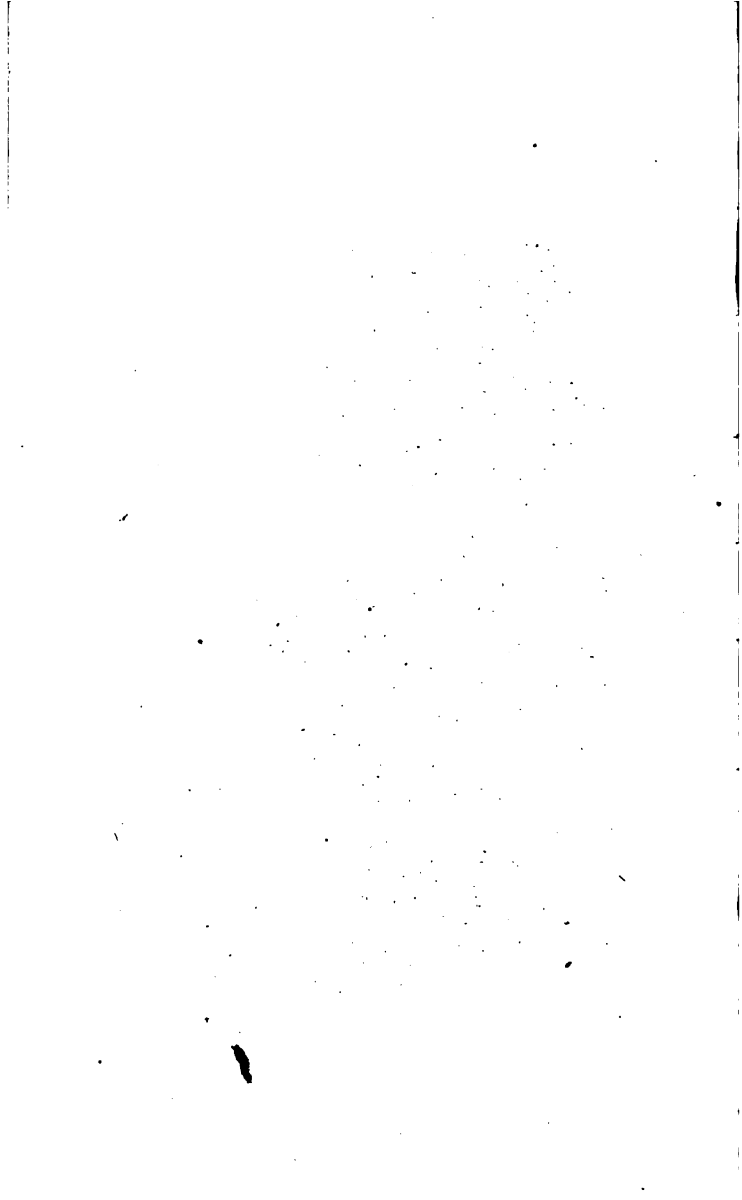
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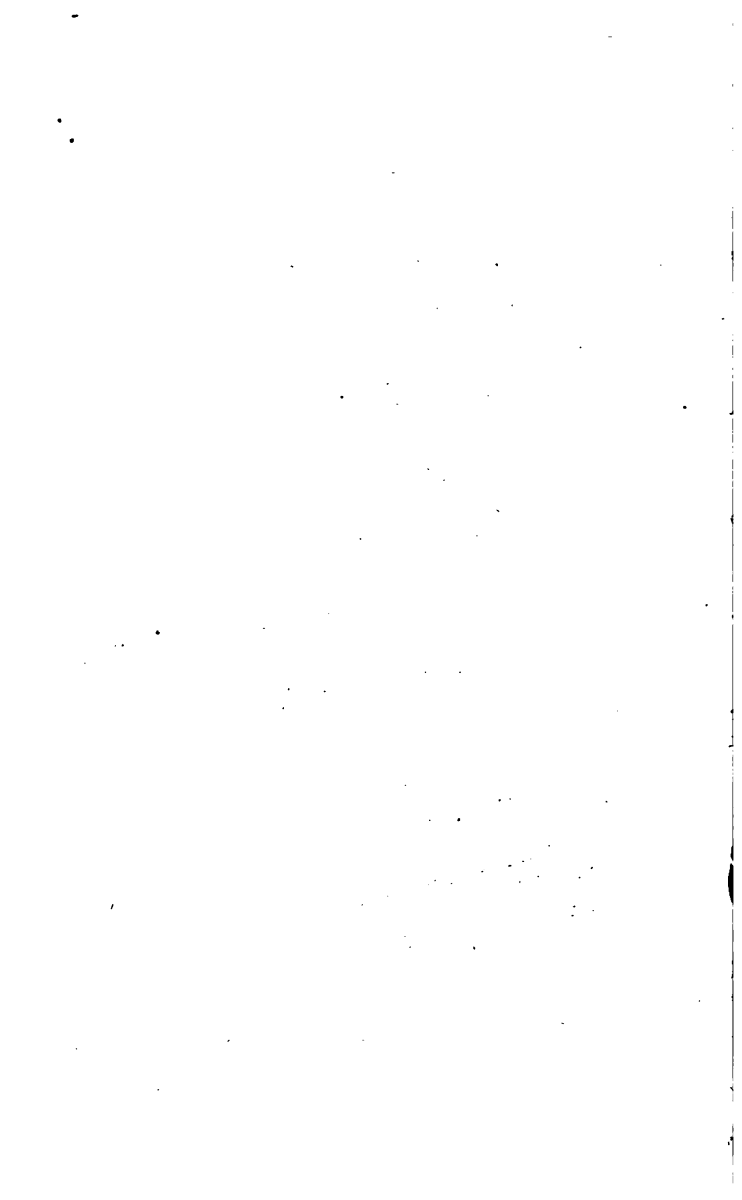
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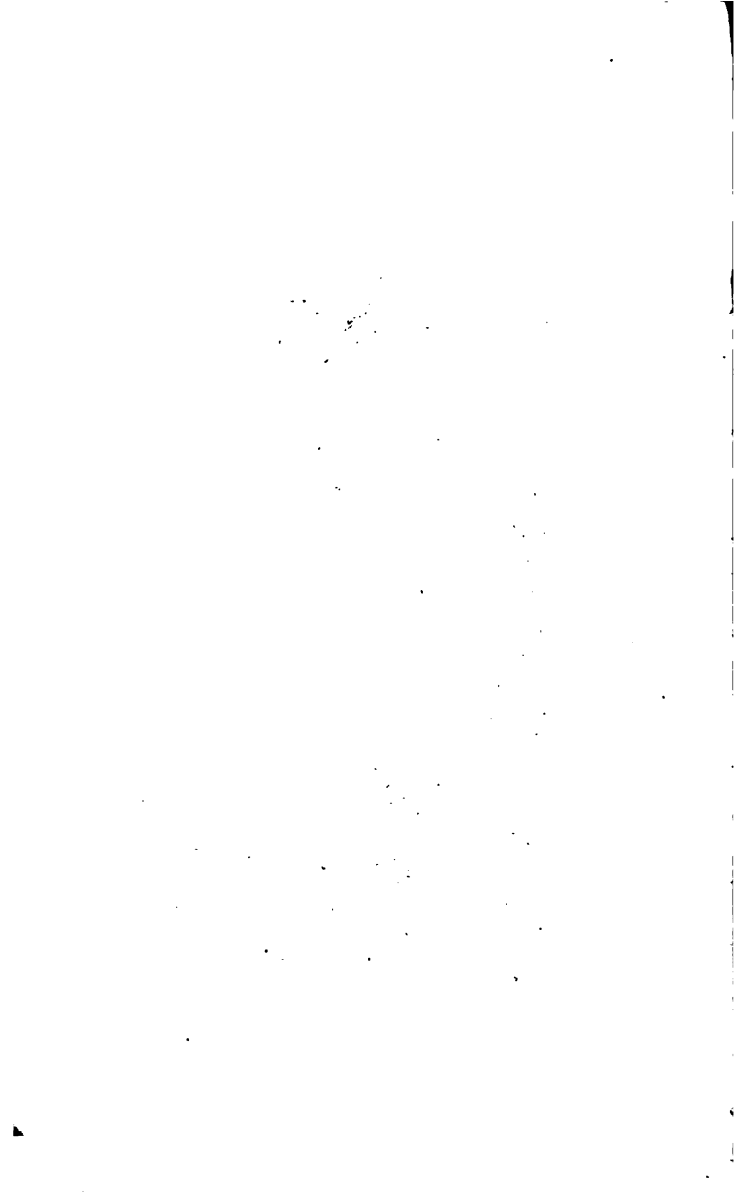




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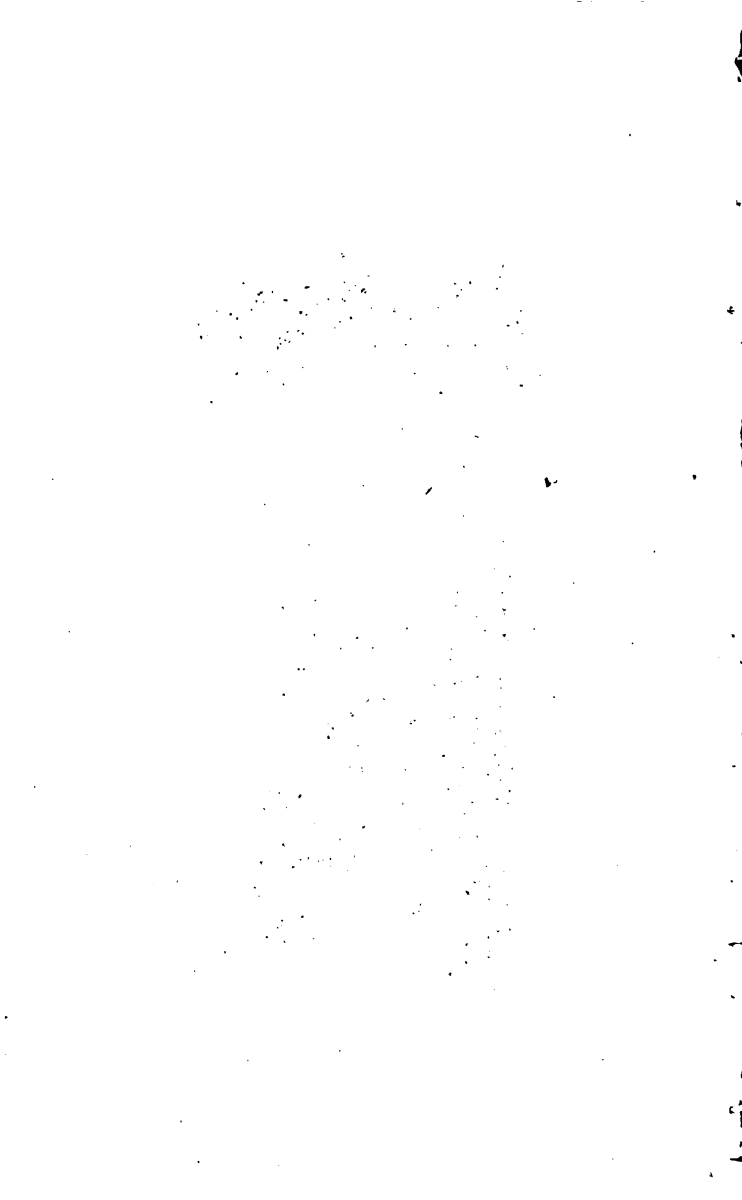


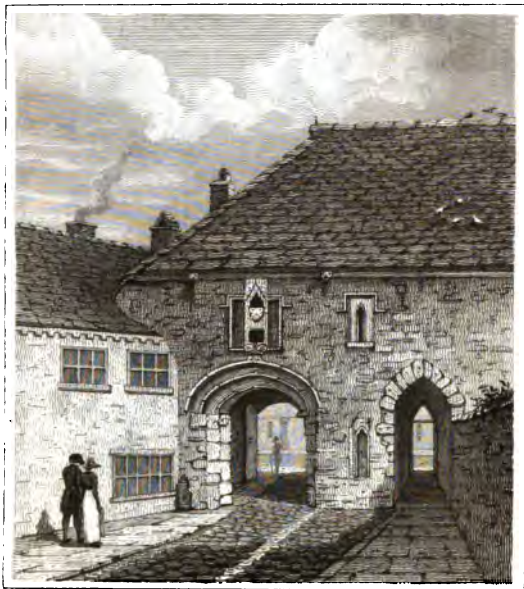


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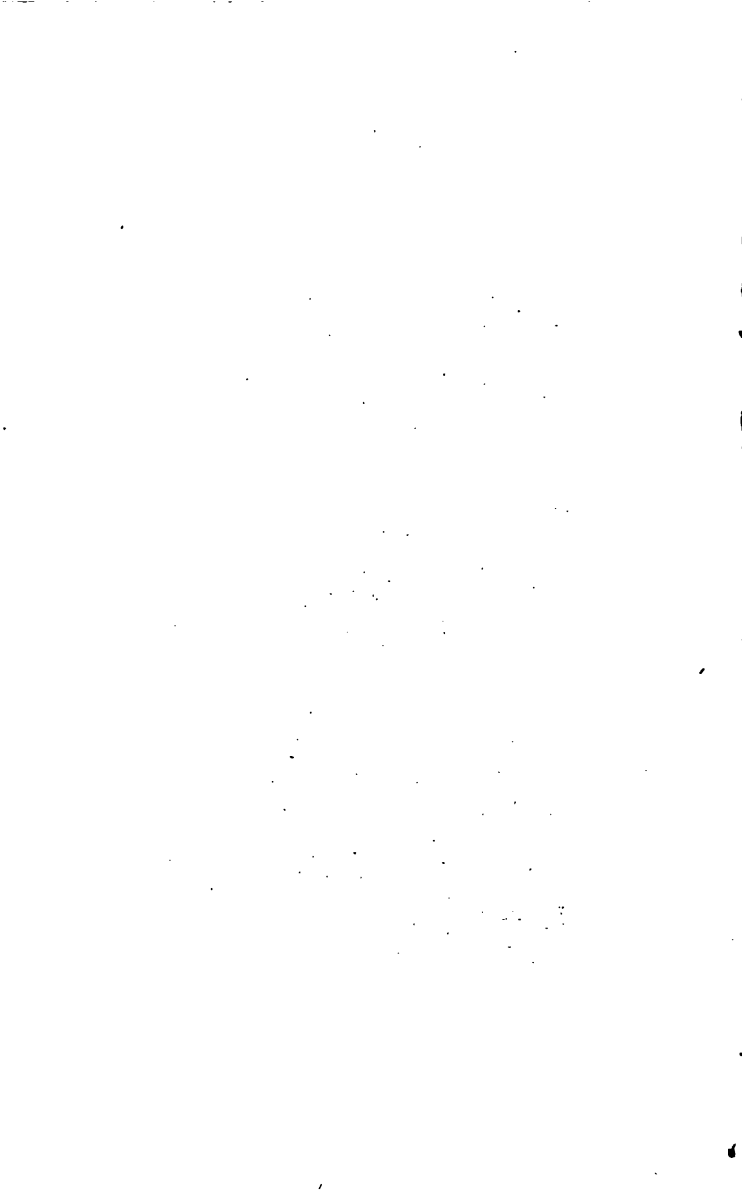




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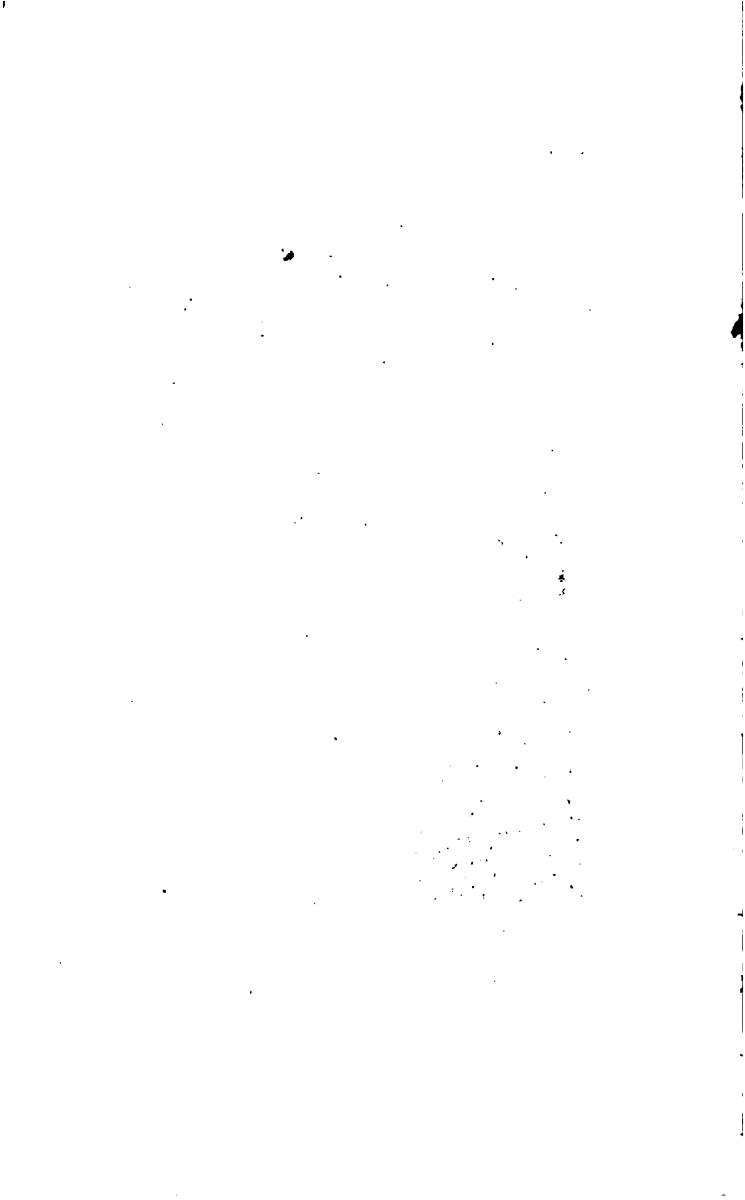


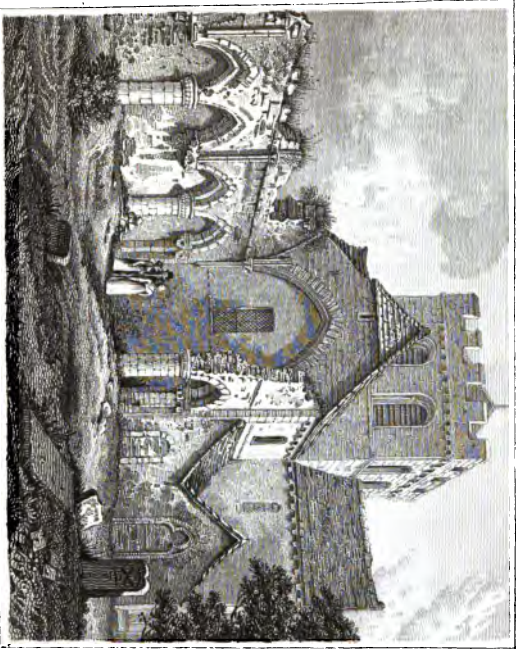


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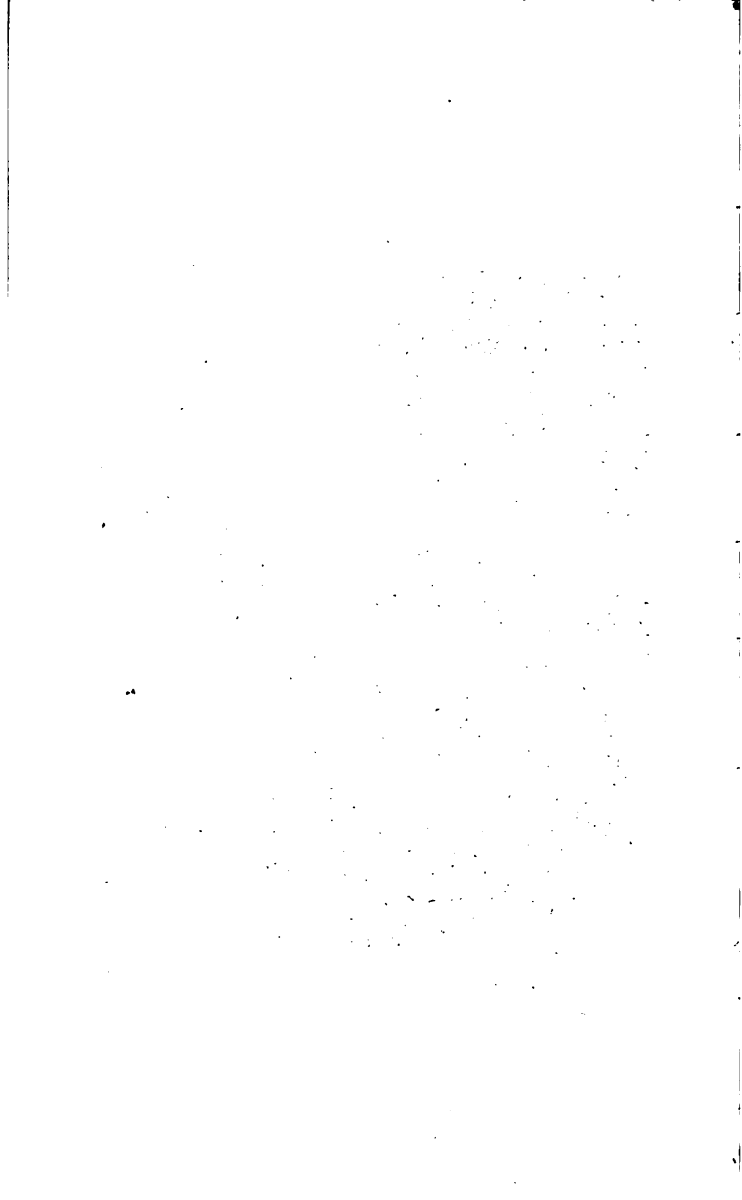
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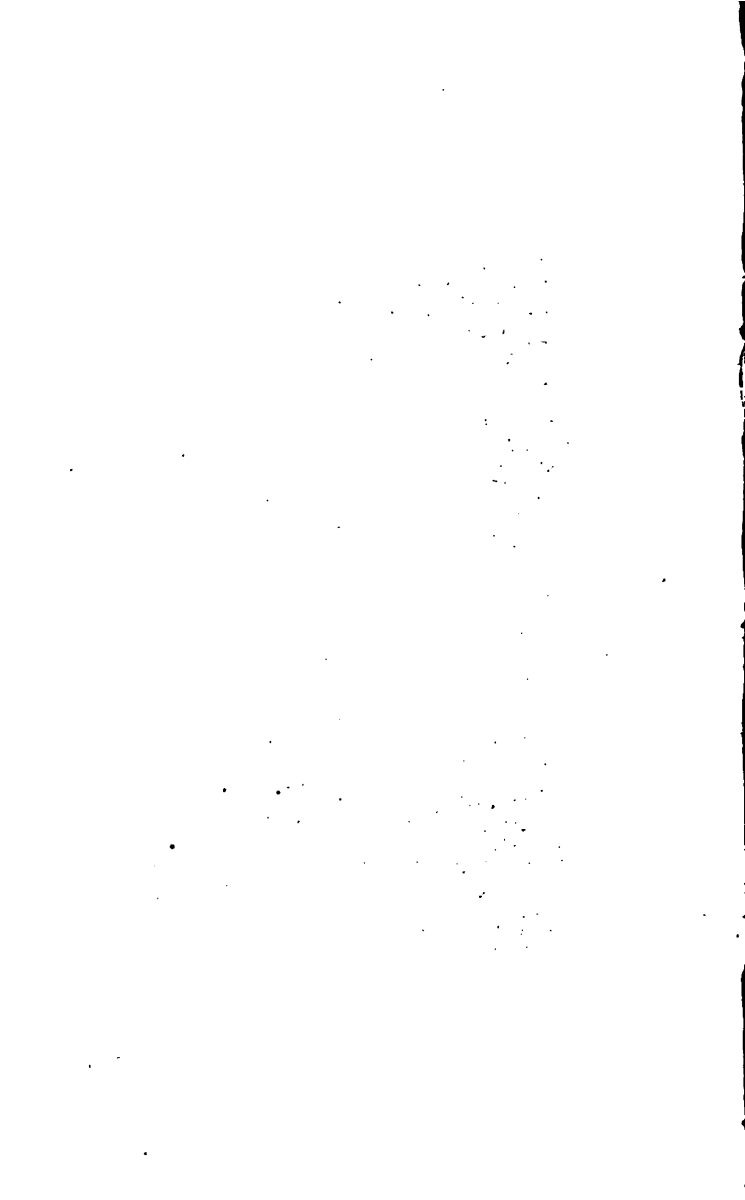
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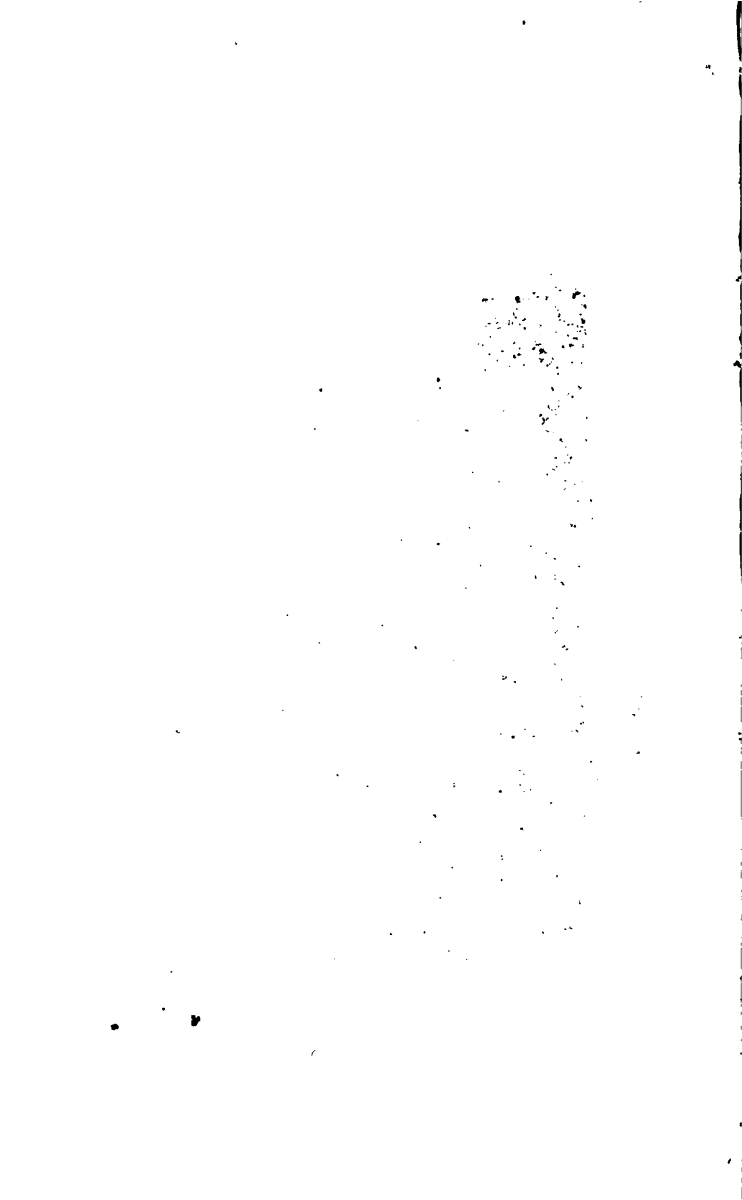
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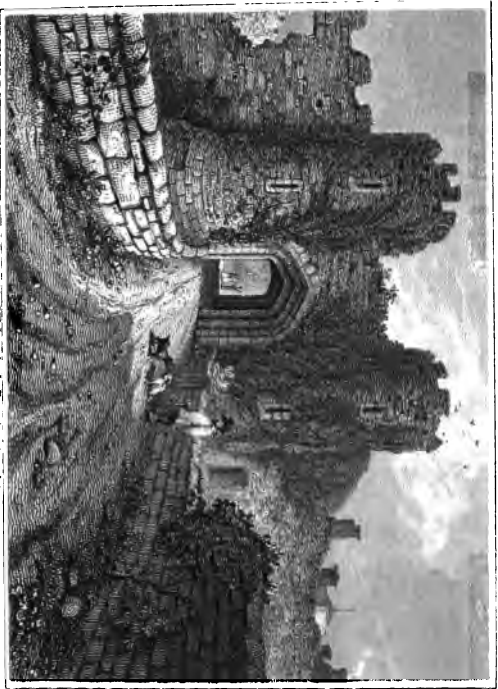
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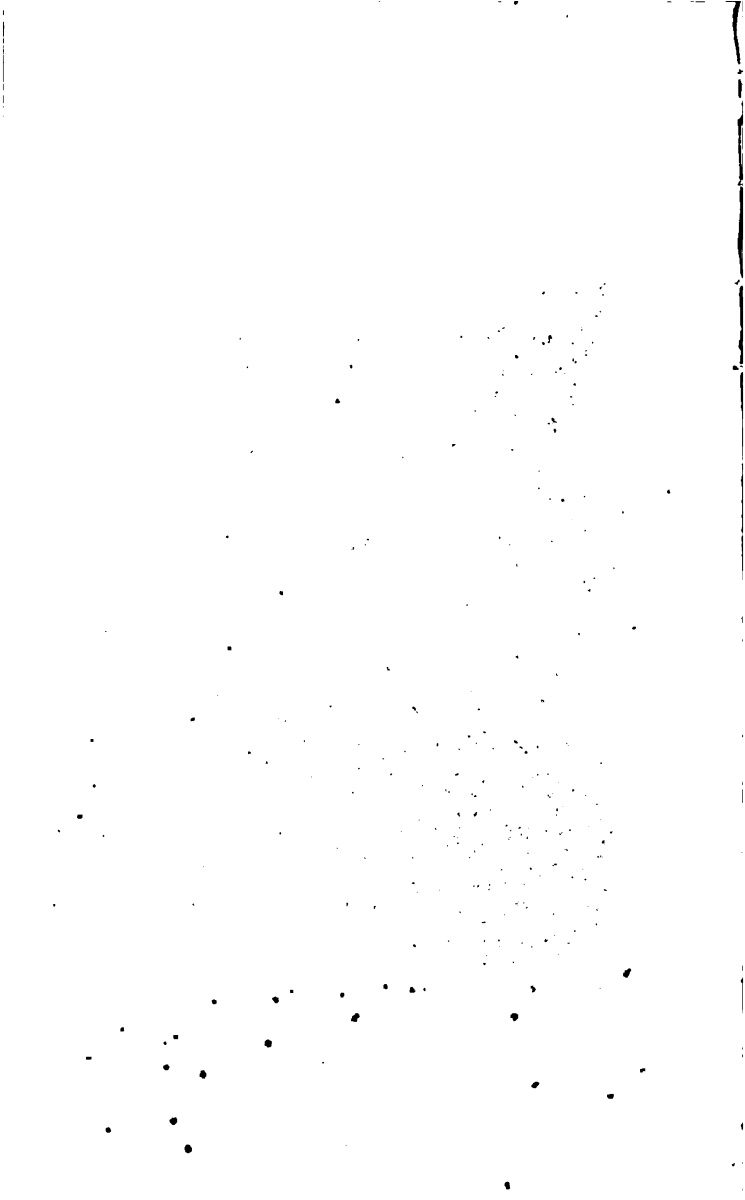
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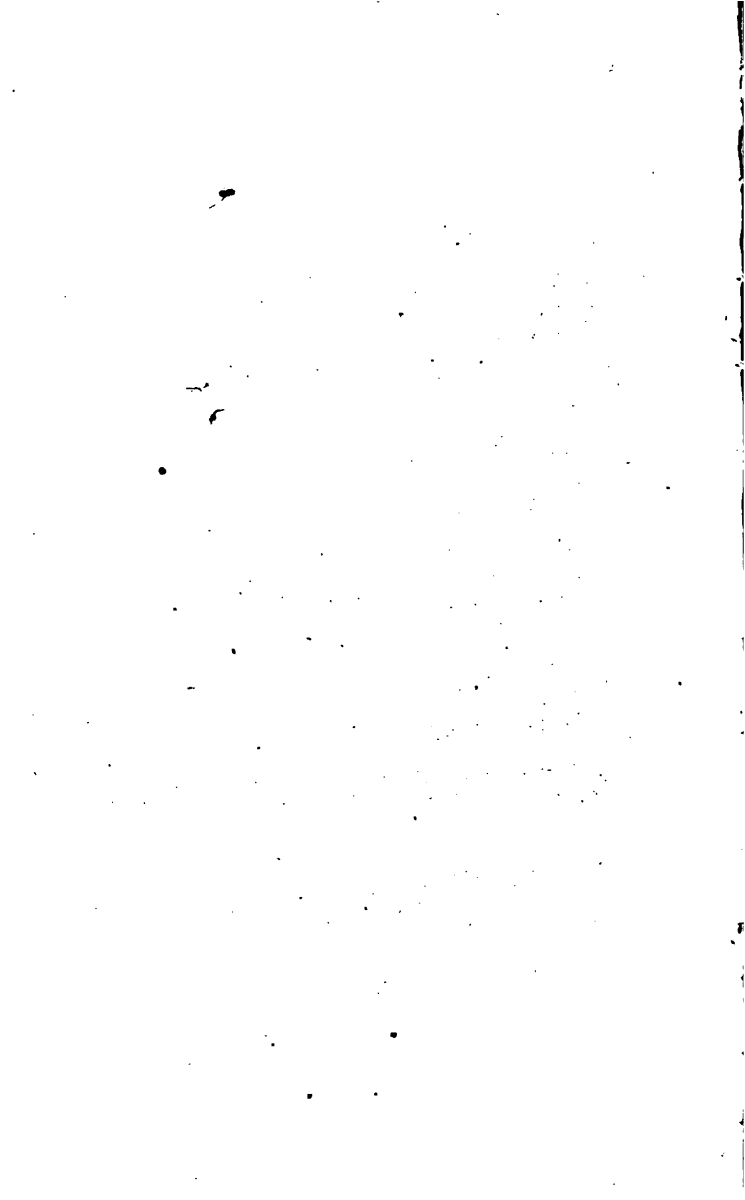
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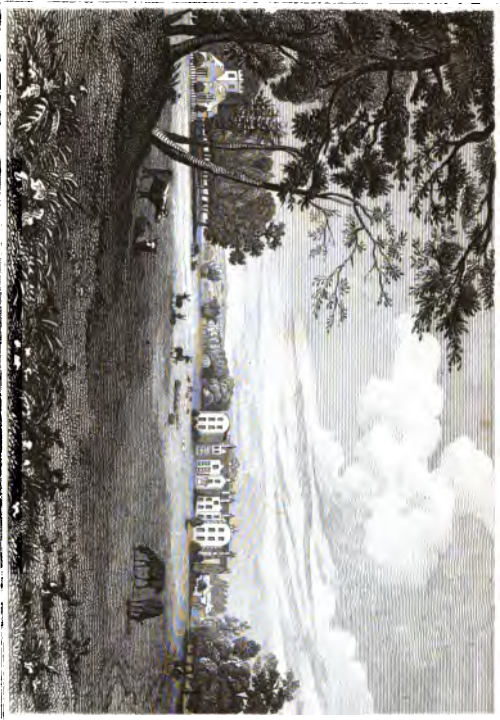


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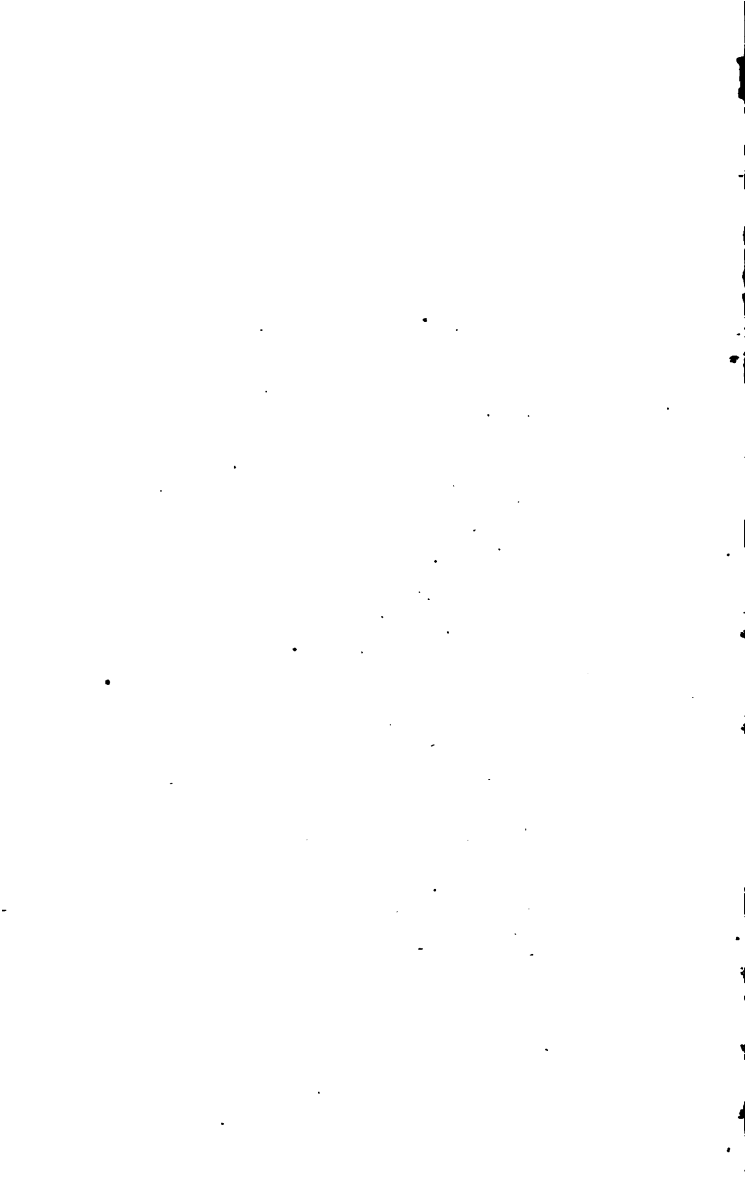


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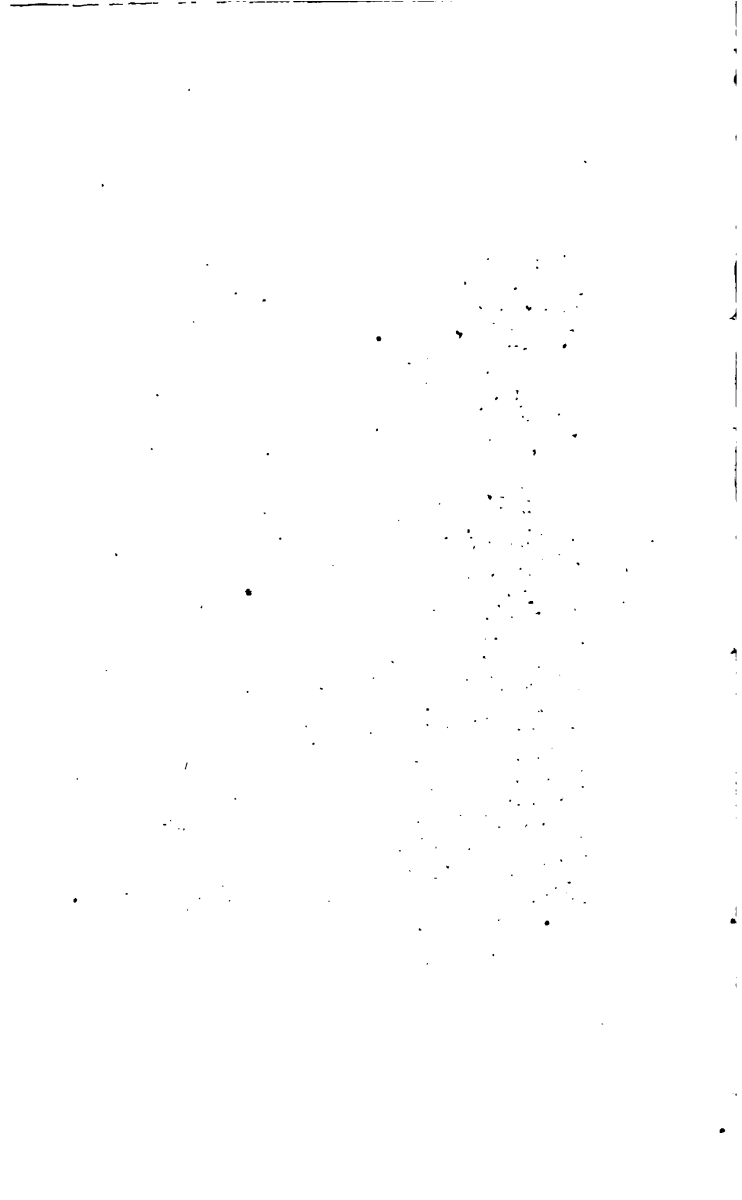
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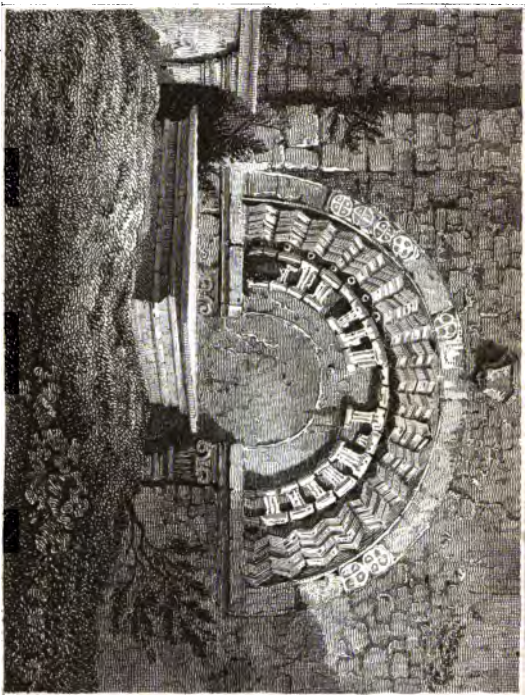




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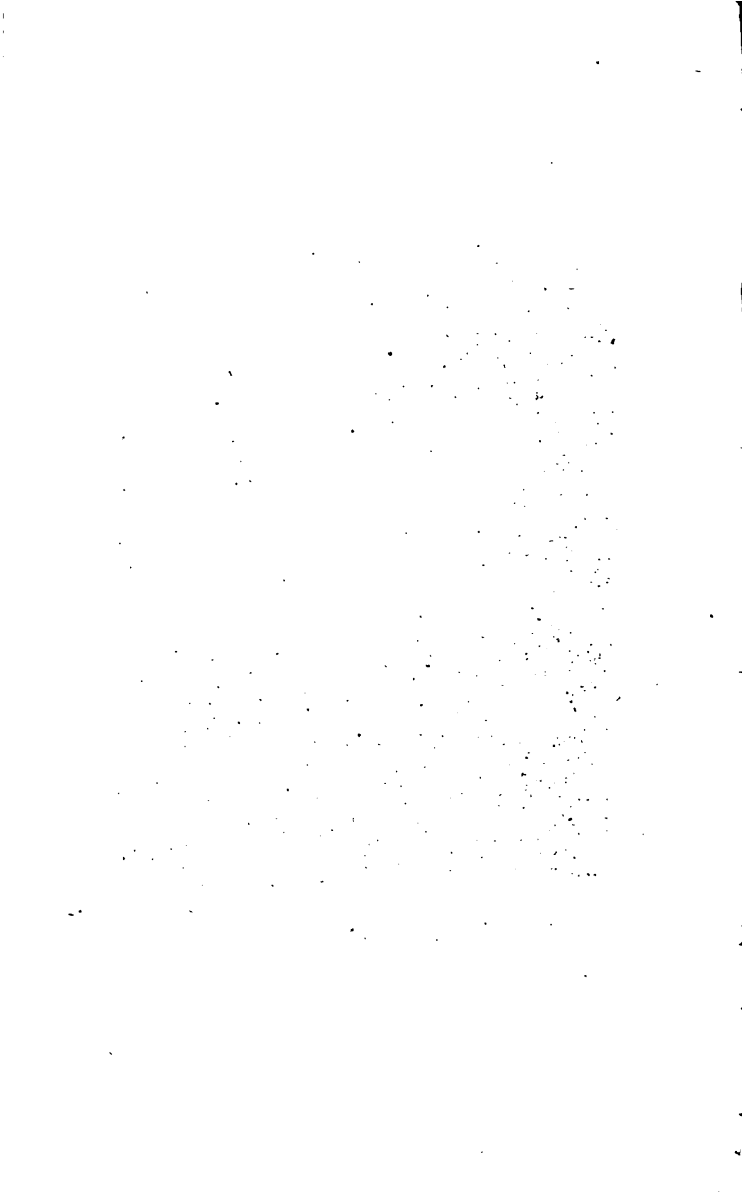


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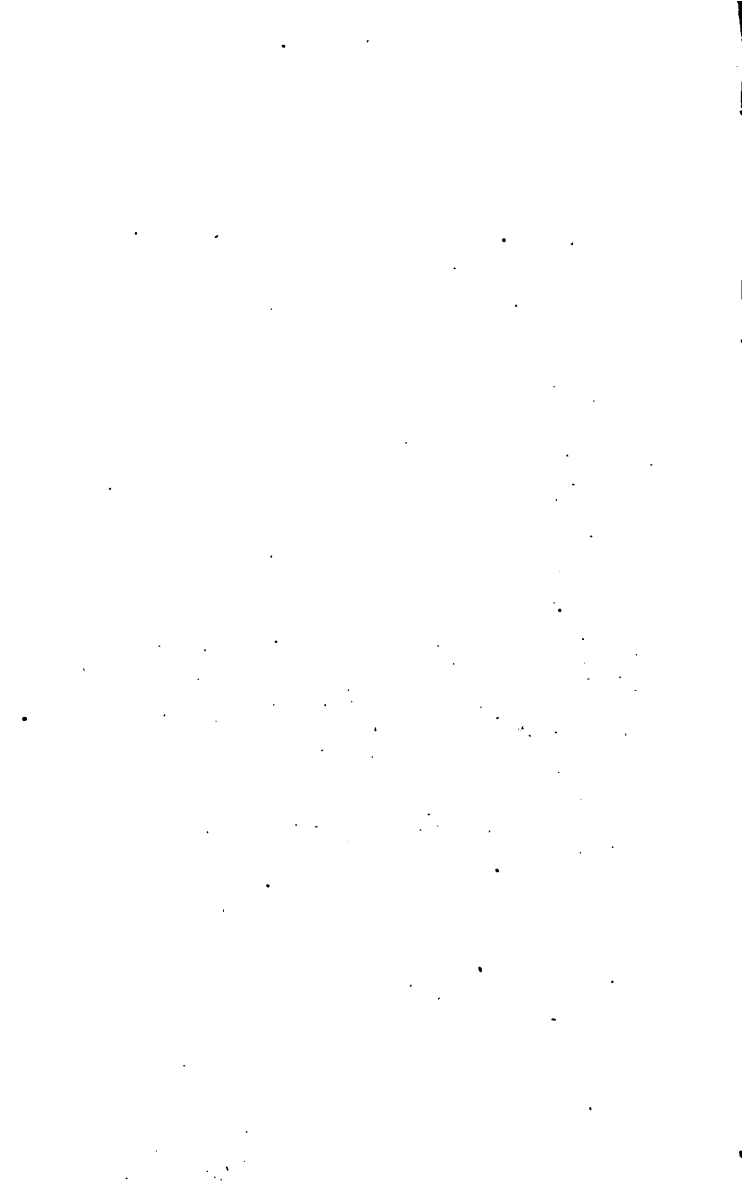
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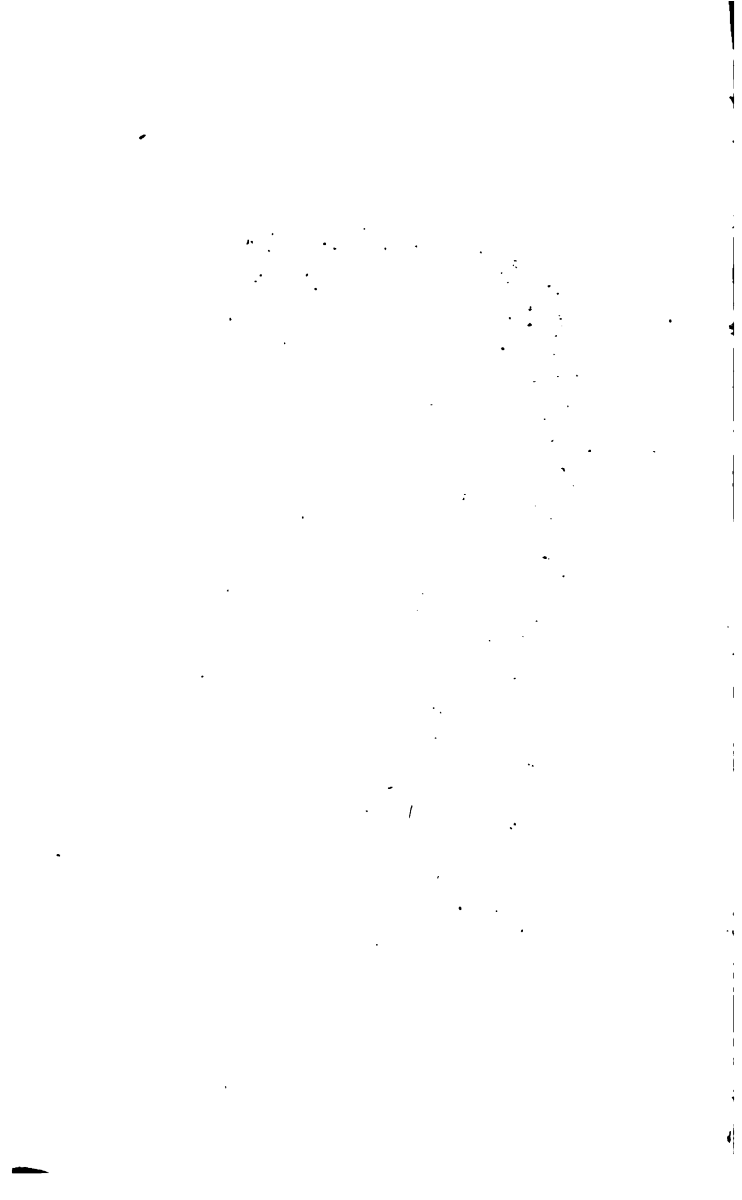




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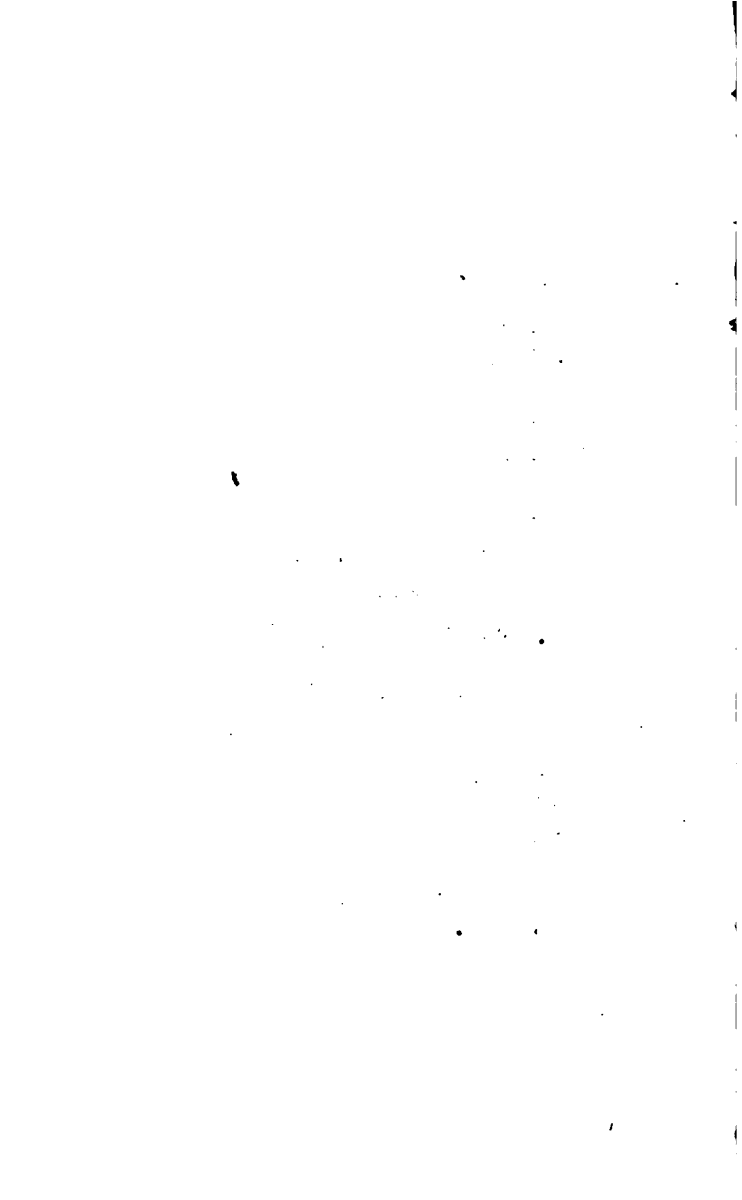


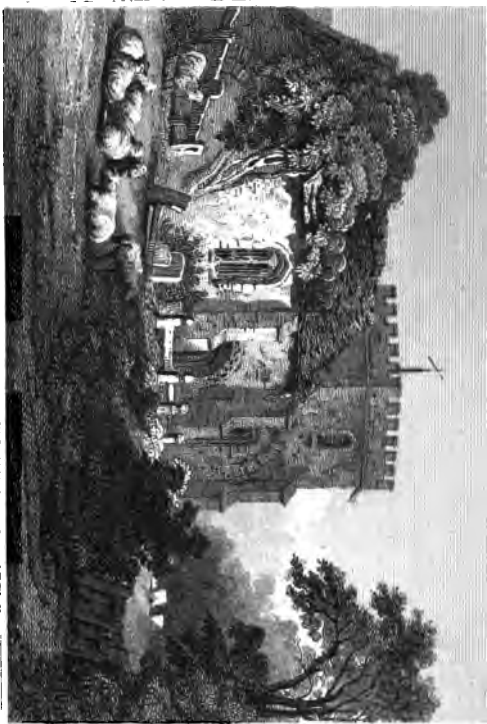
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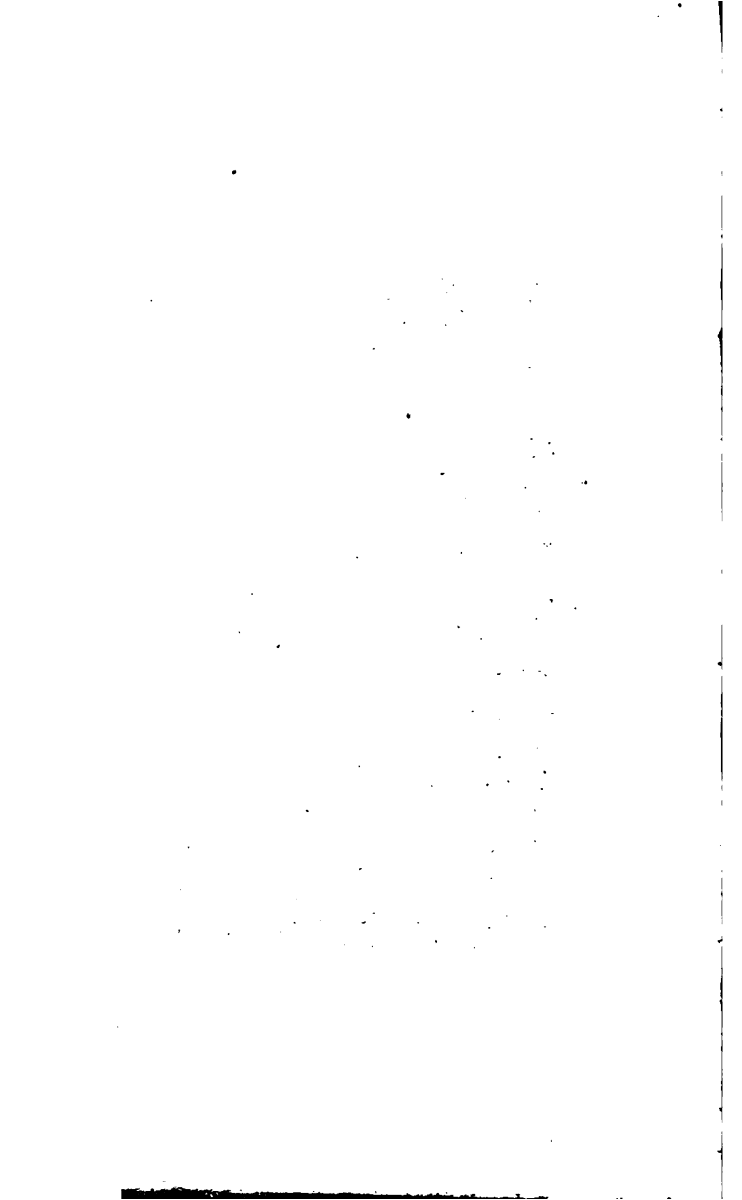




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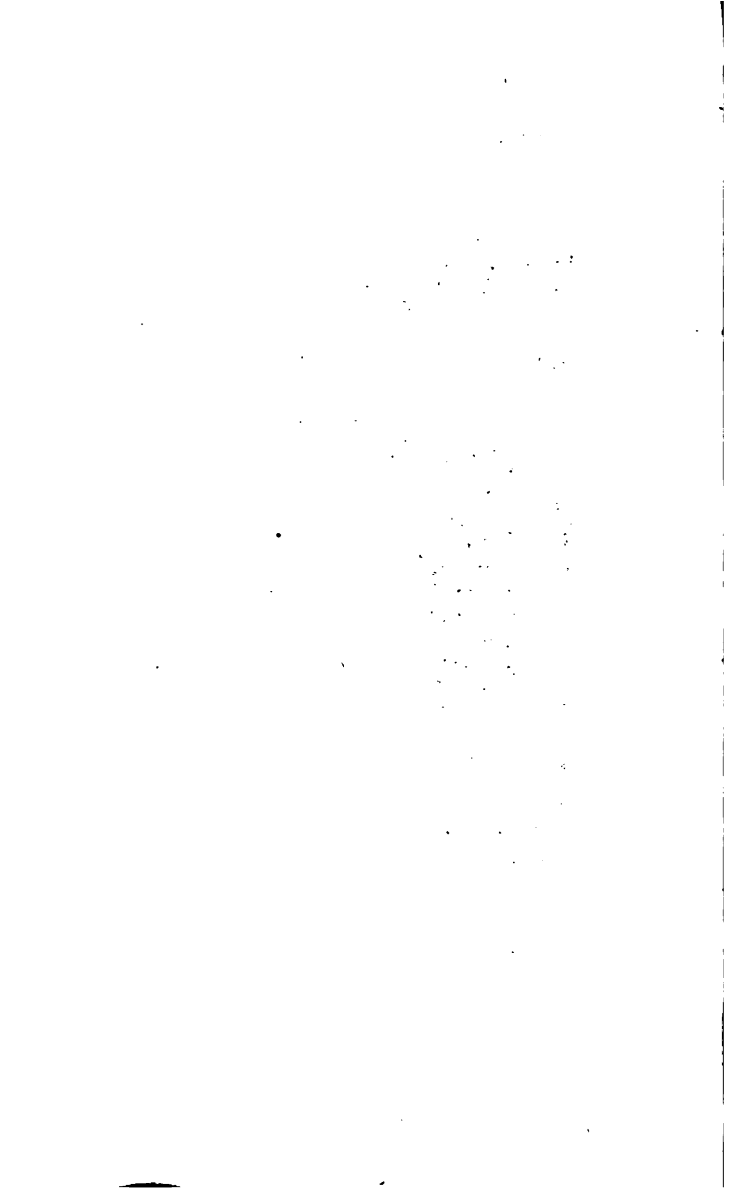


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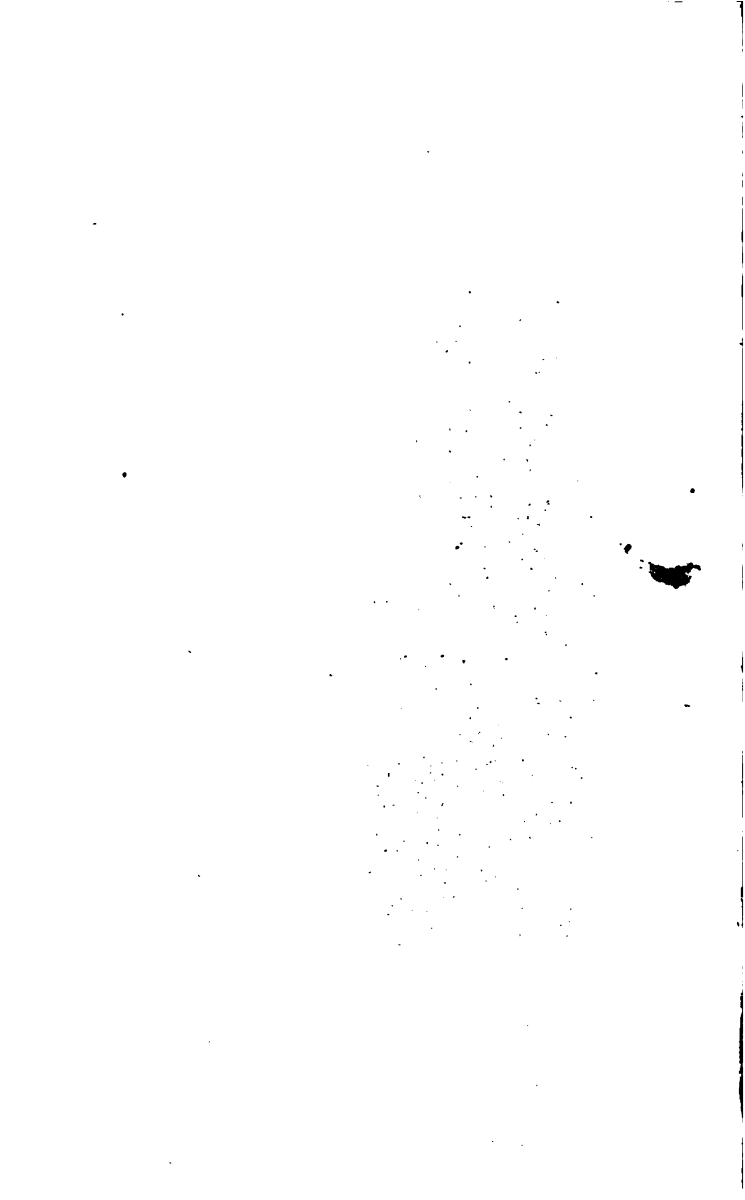


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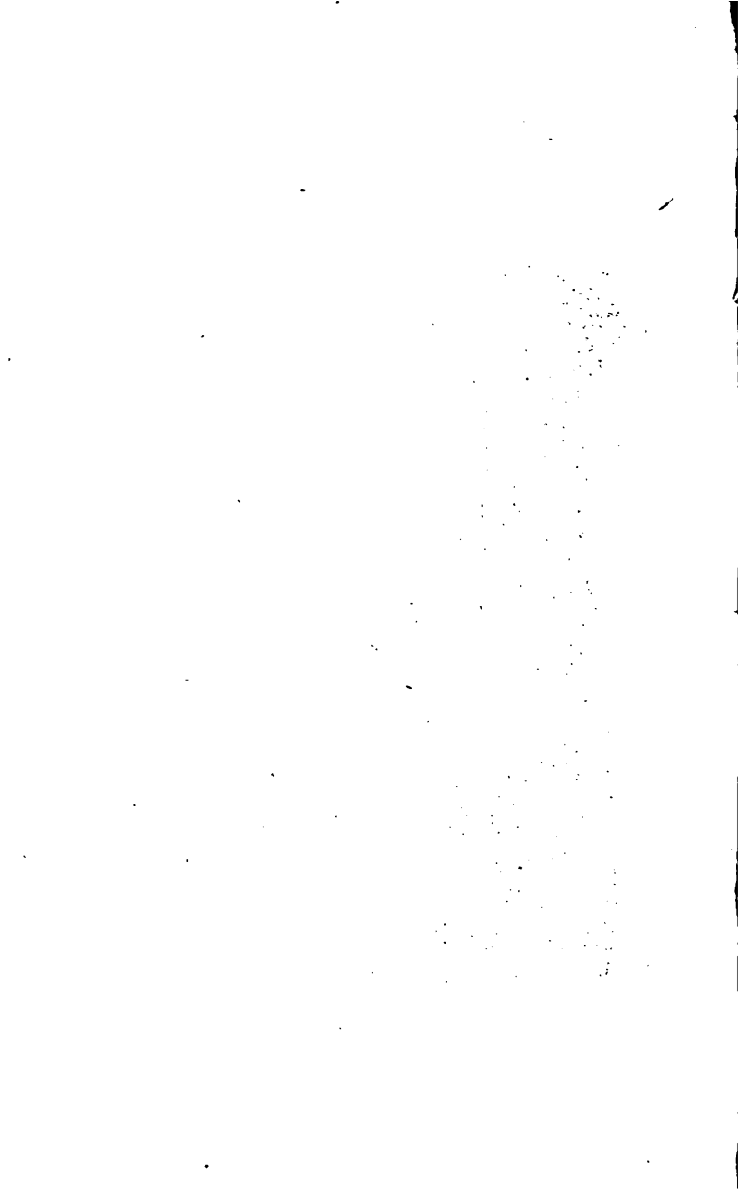


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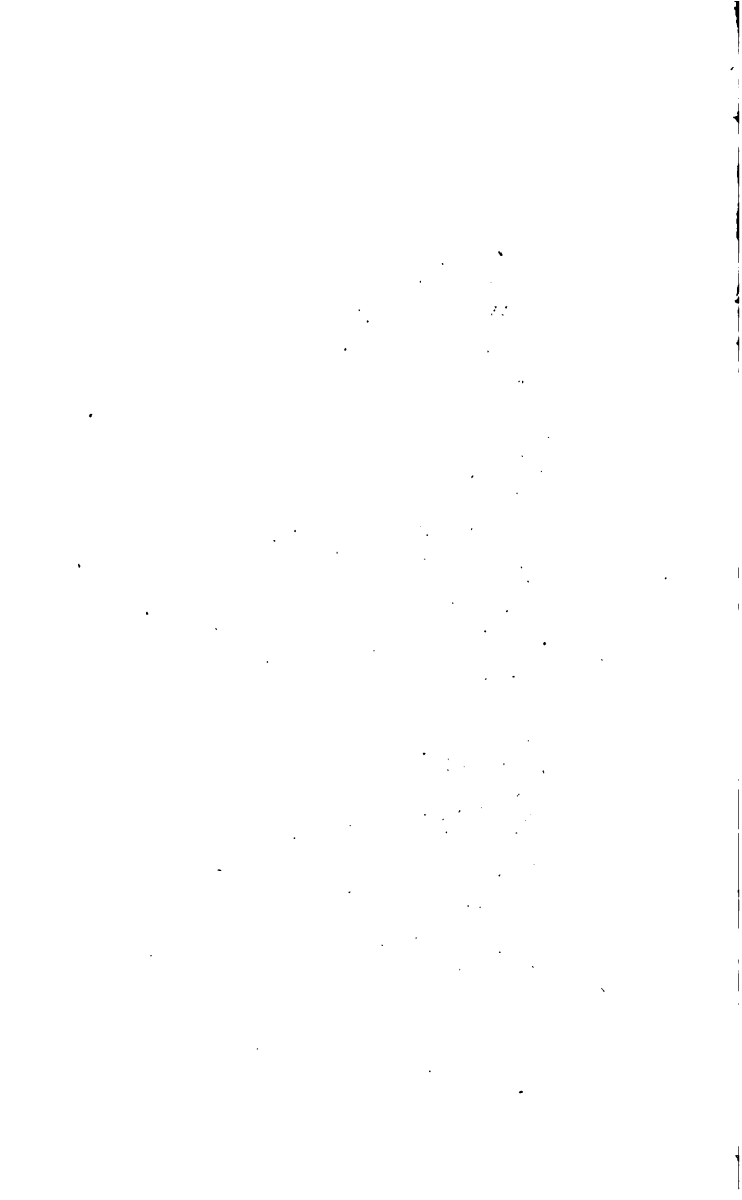


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S. S. S. S. S.

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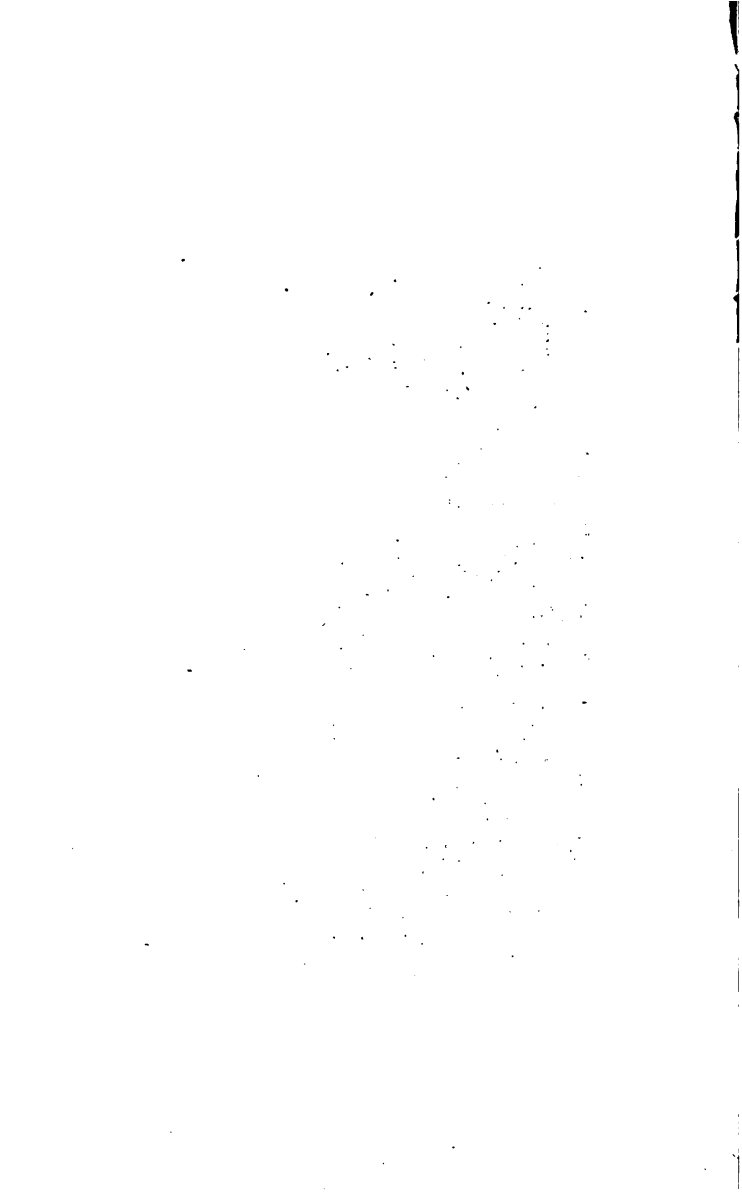
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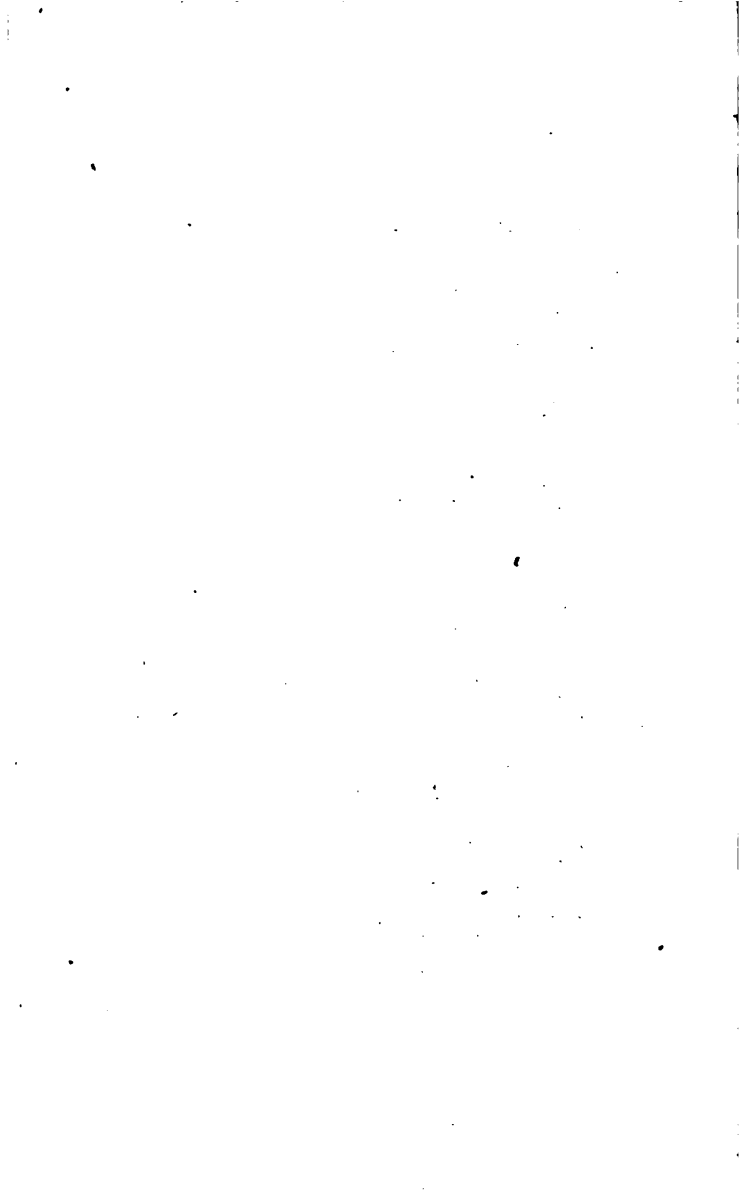


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STASSET.

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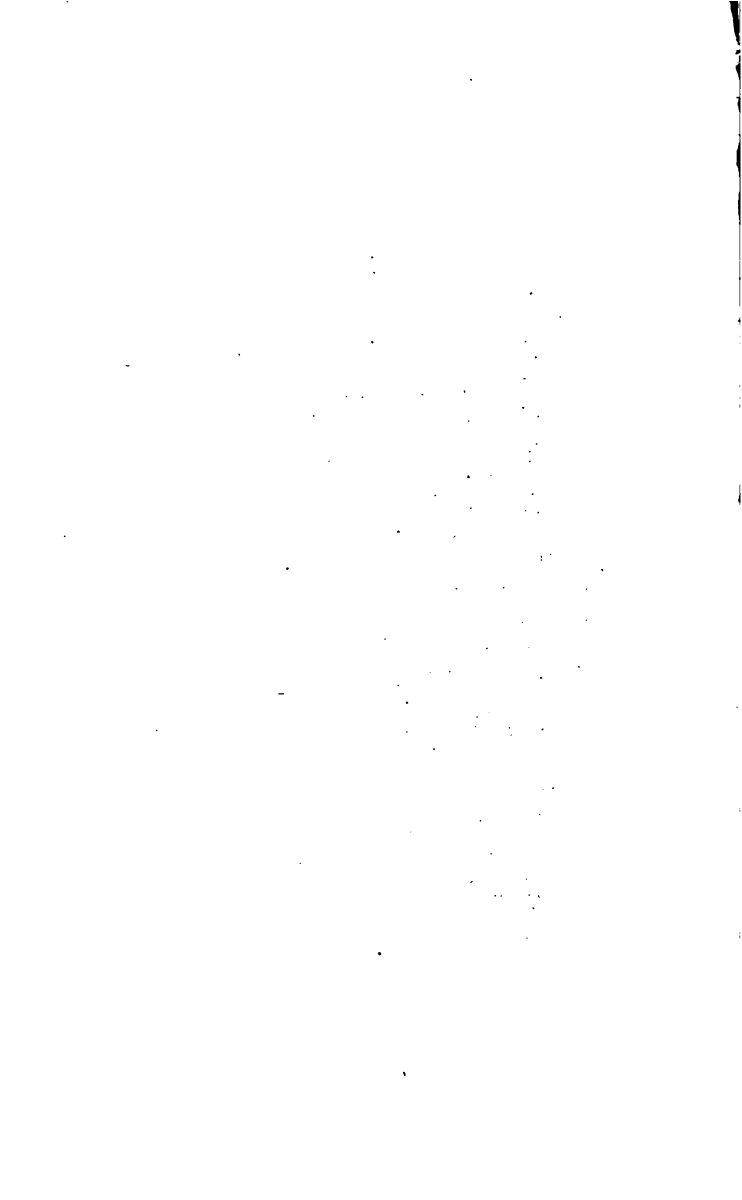


Drawn and Engraved by J. Barber for the Publisher, the engraver.

Remains of,

HASTINGS CASTLE.

SUSSEX.

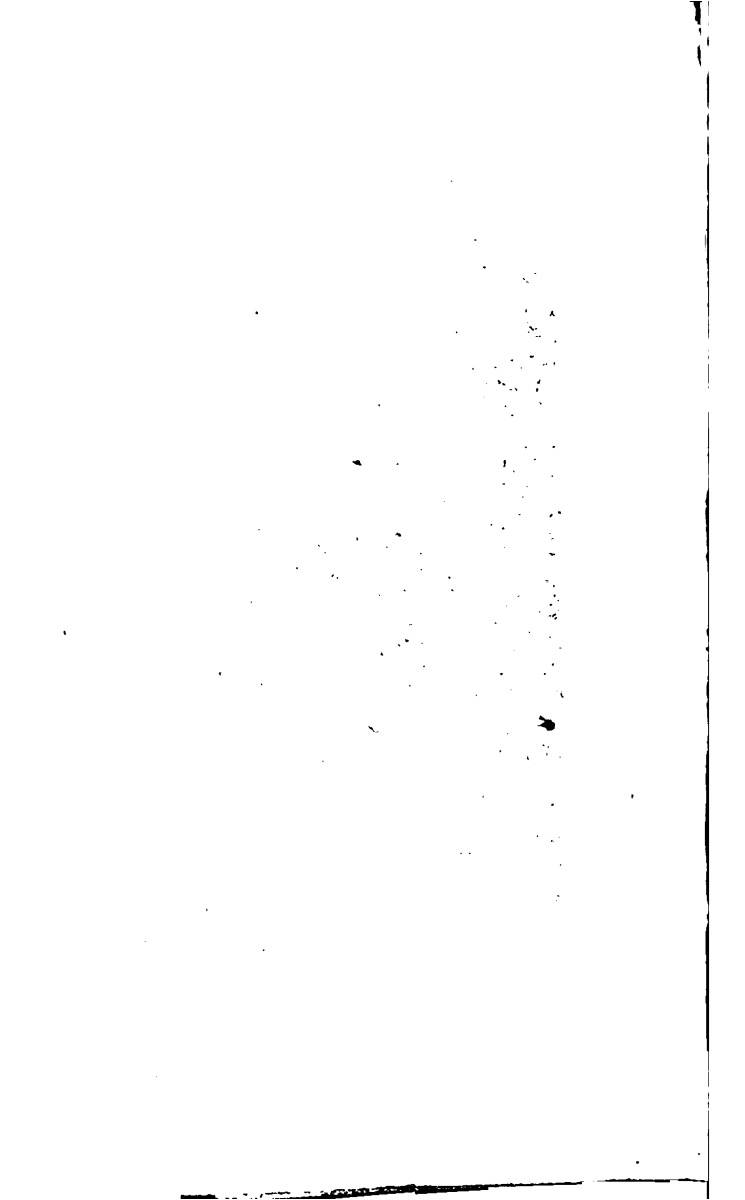




Engraved by T. King from a drawing by T. Fisher for the Publishers through Messrs

**ST THOMAS'S CHURCH WINCHESTER.
SUSSEX.**

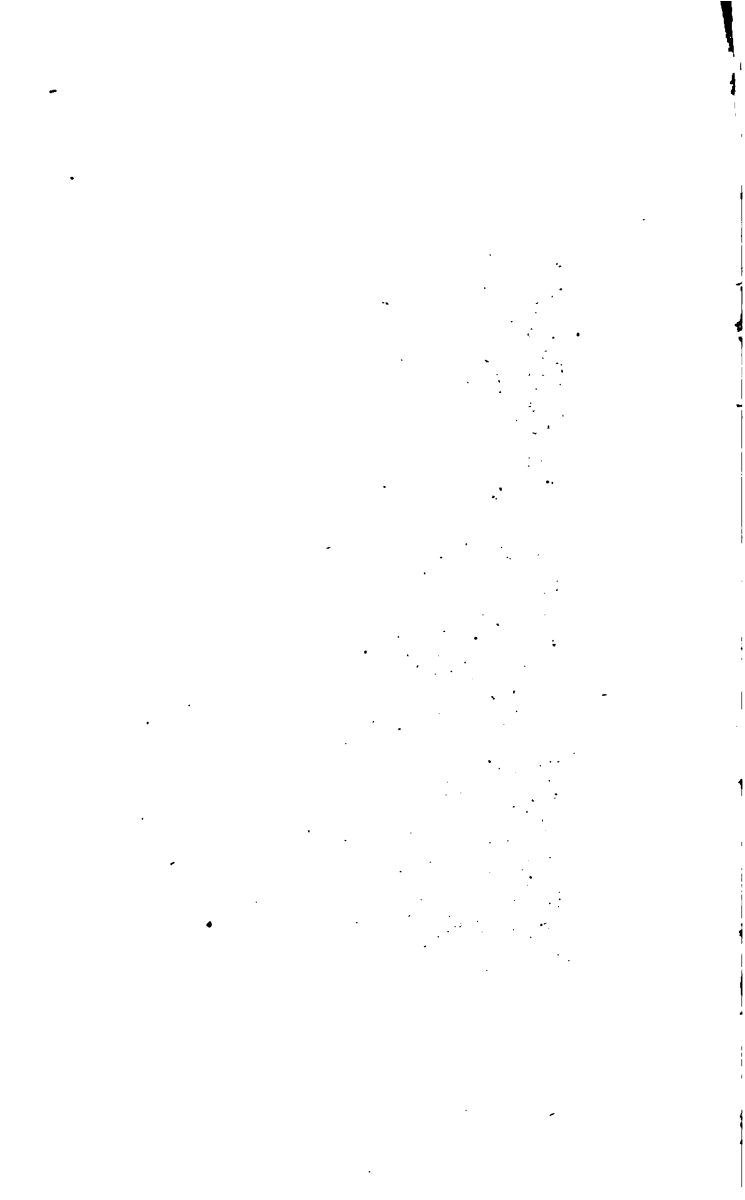
The Publishers are Messrs J. & W. Groombridge & Sons, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.





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THE PRIORY WINCHELSEA.
The Seat of Tho' Lloyd Esq.
ST. S. SEA.



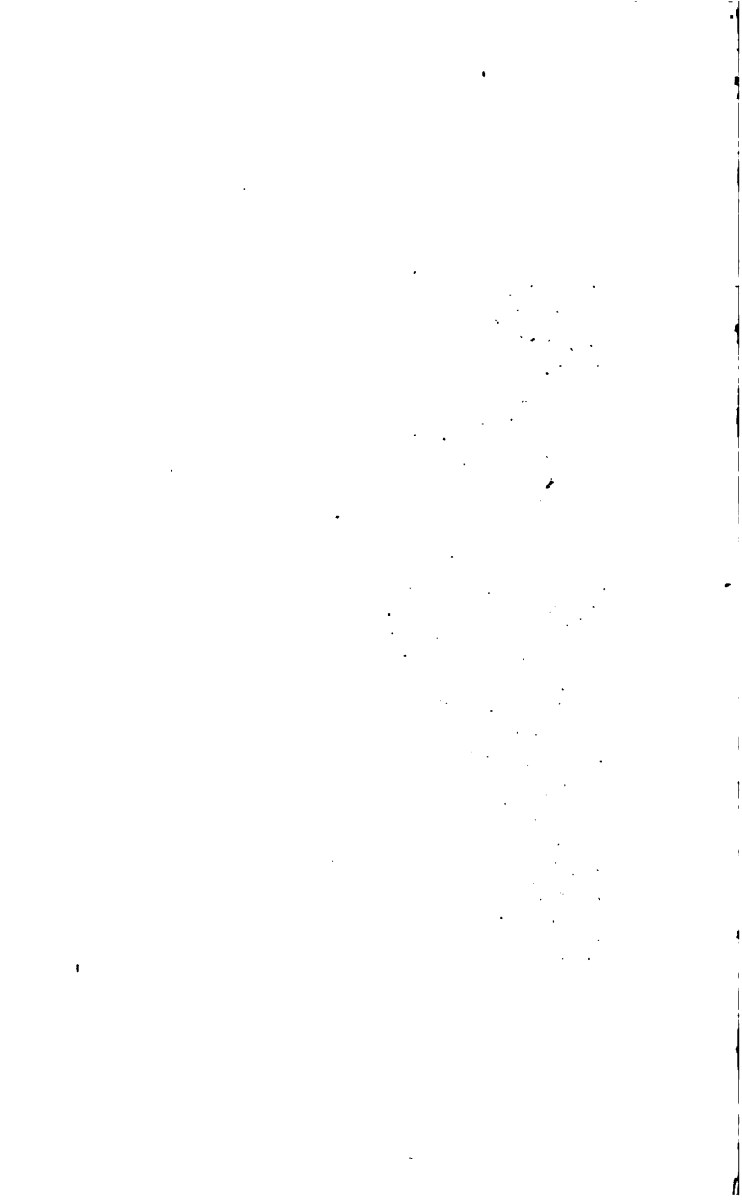


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CAMBER CASTLE, WINCHELSEA.

S T S S E T .

Printed by Messrs. S. & W. Partridge, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

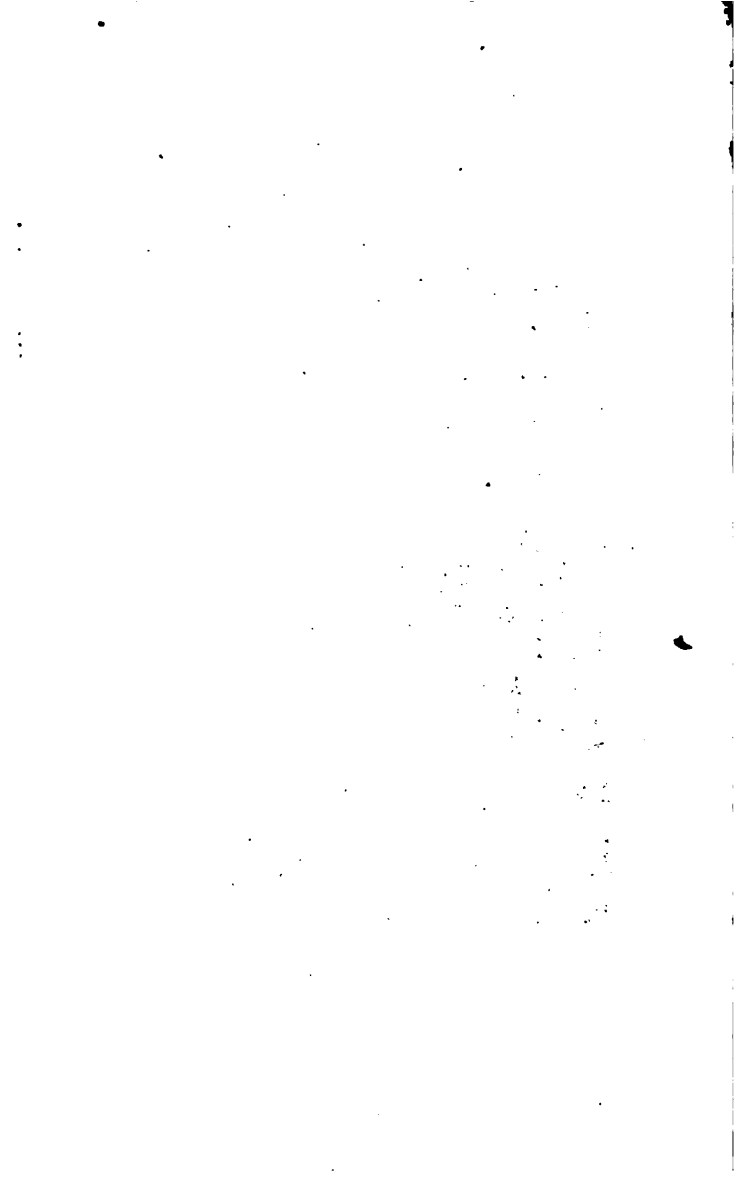




Approved by J. C. G. from a Drawing by Barber for the Excavations through the tower.

IPPE'S TOWER, RYLE,

ST. S. E. A.

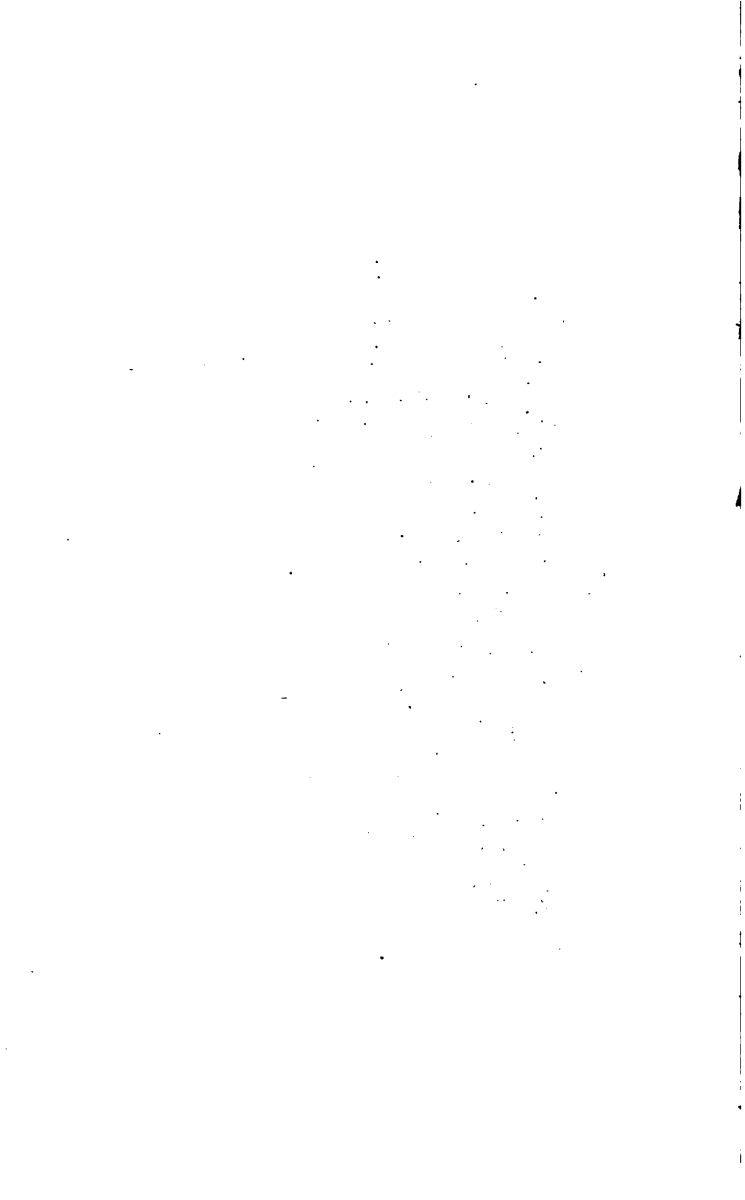




Engraved by J. Gray from a drawing by J. Haydon for the American Tourist Society.

COWDRAY HOUSE,
The Property of W. S. Poyntz Esq.
SUSSEX.

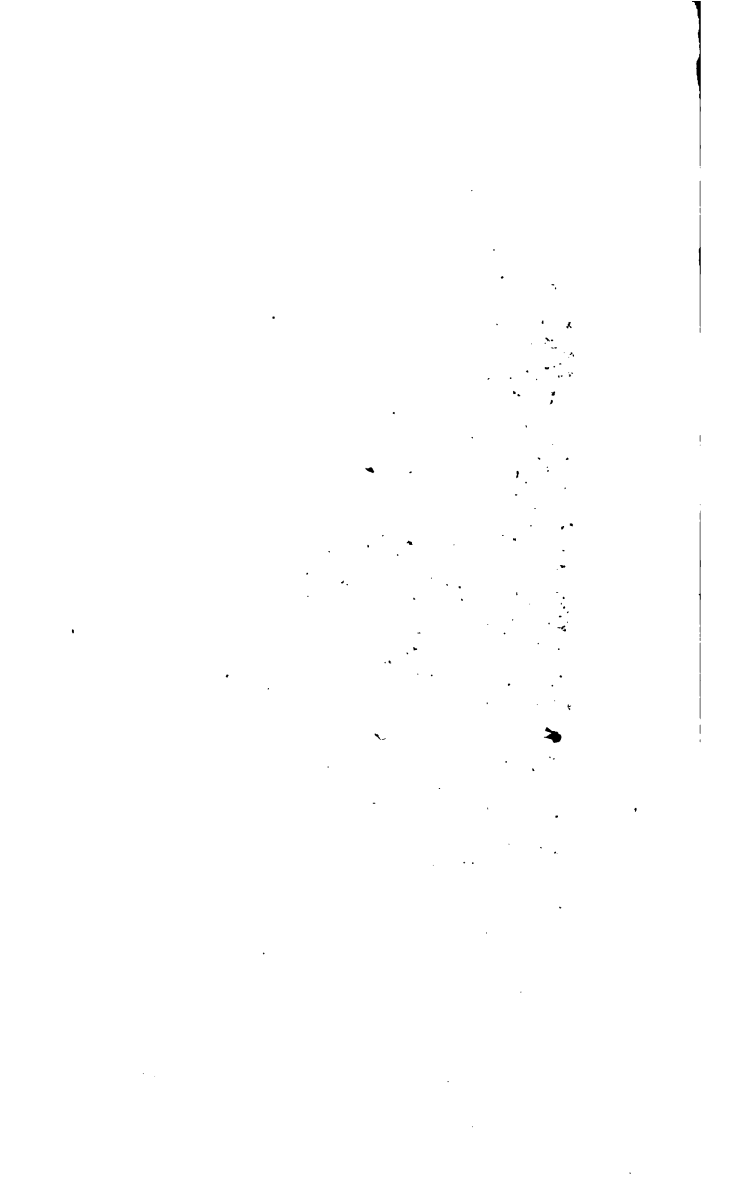
As it was seen by Engman & Co. Surveyors New





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**ST THOMAS'S CHURCH WINCHELSEA.
SUSSEX.**





Drawn & Engraved by T. Dobson for the Insurance through Smeaton.

THE PRIORY WINCHELSEA.

The Seat of Tho' Lloyd Esq'

ST. S. HELEN.

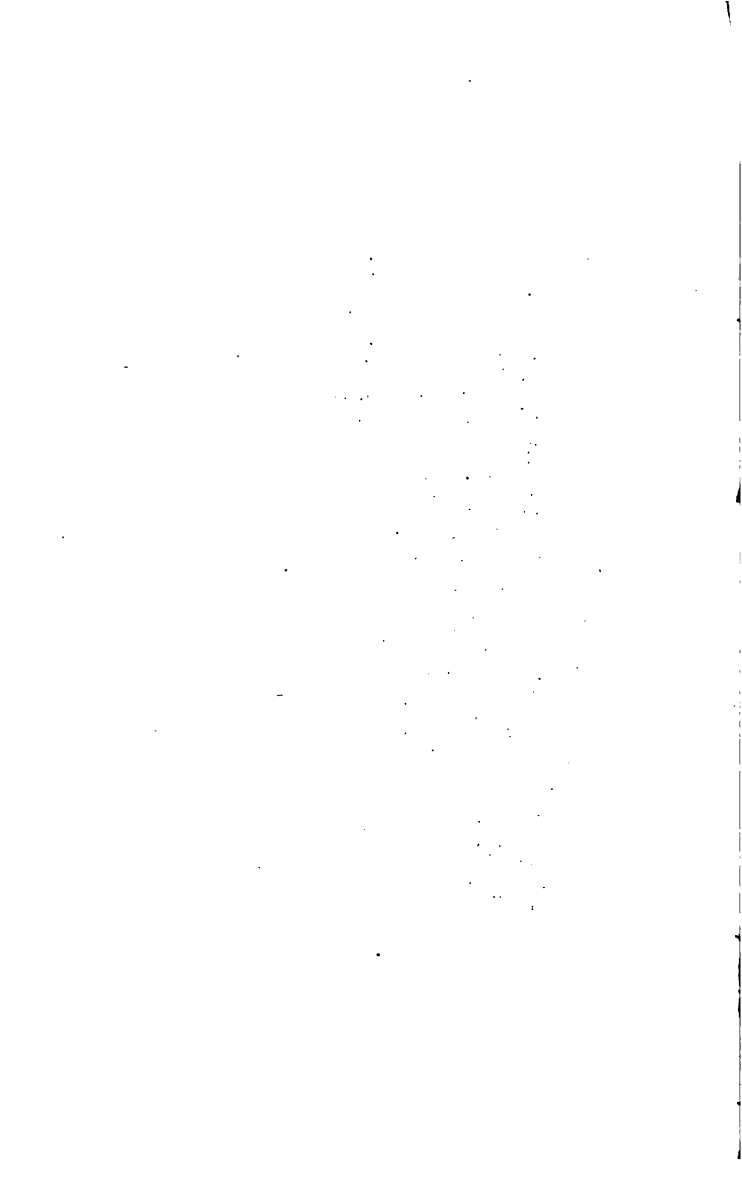




Down and Imperial by Bardon is the Tower through the water

Remains of
HASTINGS CASTLE.
ST. SEBASTIAN.

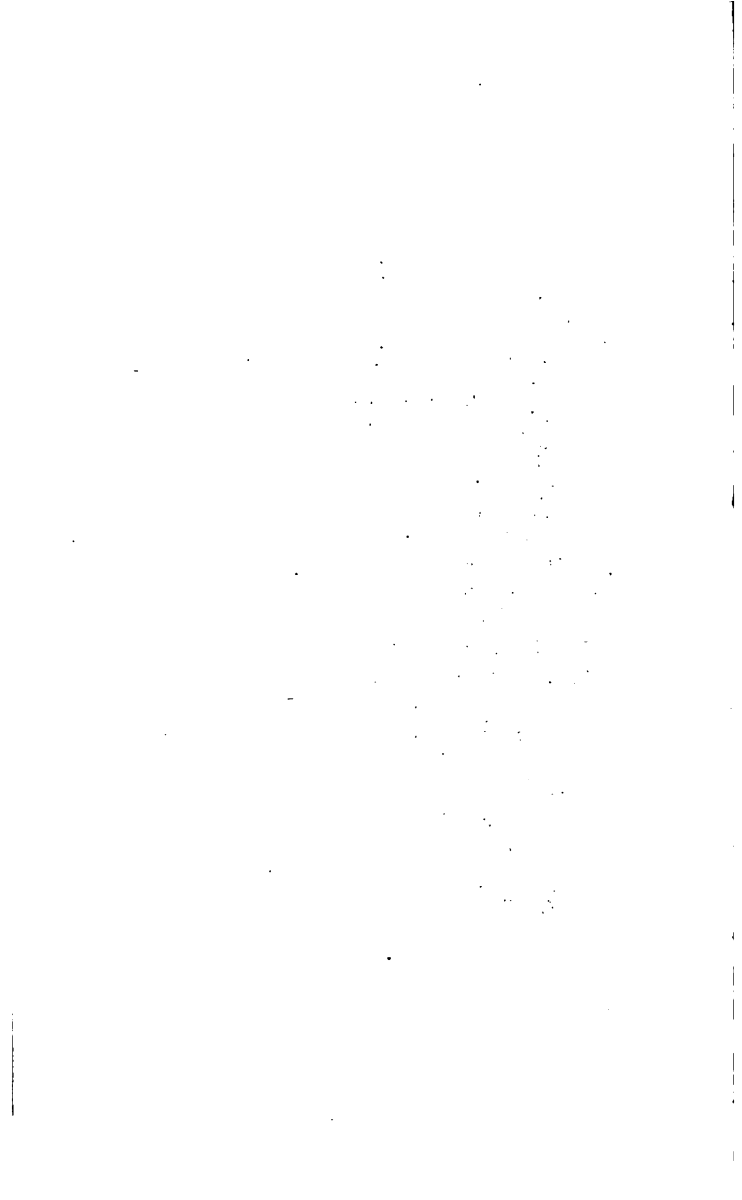
and the other part of the castle is the tower





Engraved by G. King from a Drawing by T. Fisher for the Excavations through Sussex

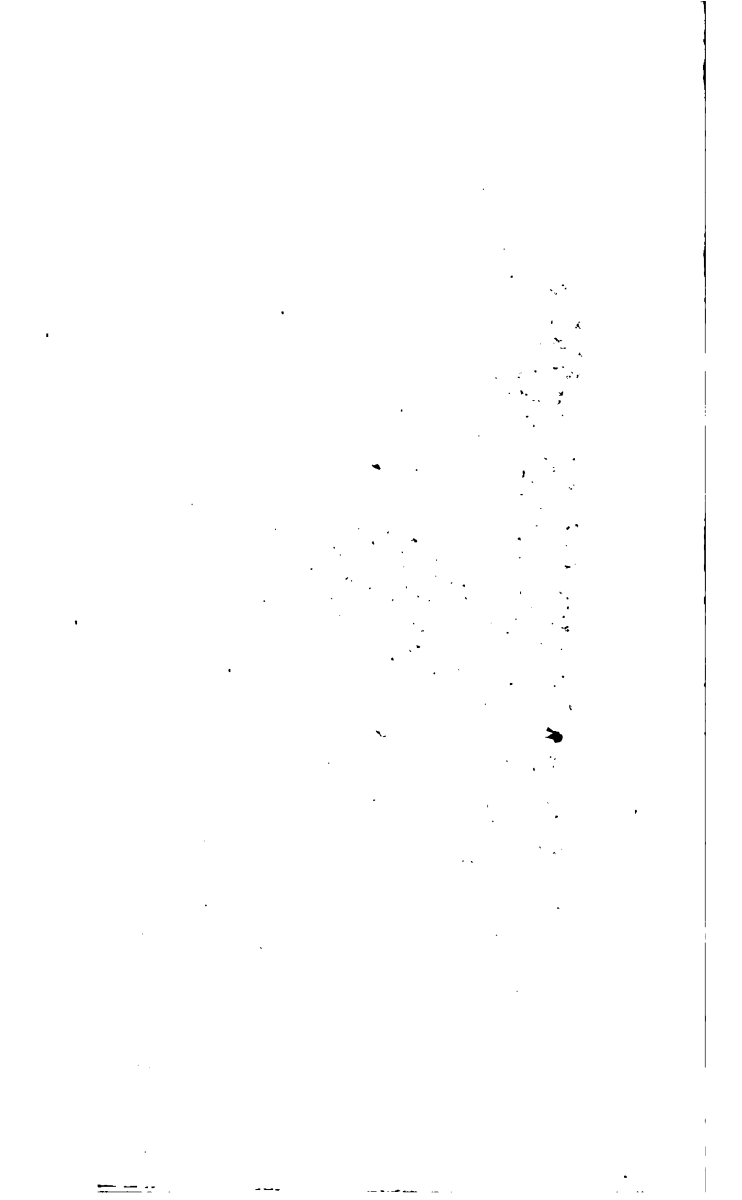
**ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH WINCHELSEA.
SUSSEX.**





Engraved by J. Goussier from a Drawing by J. Smith for the Excavations through Sussex

**ST THOMAS'S CHURCH WINCHELSEA.
SUSSEX.**





Drawn & Engraved by J. B. 1830 for the Isaacsons through a Successor.

THE PRIORY WINCHELSEA.

The Seat of Tho' Lloyd Esq'

SUSSSEX.





Drawn & Engraved by J. Barber for the Publishers, Edinburgh.

CAMBER CASTLE, WITCHHELSIA.

S T S S E E .

Published by the Publishers, Edinburgh.



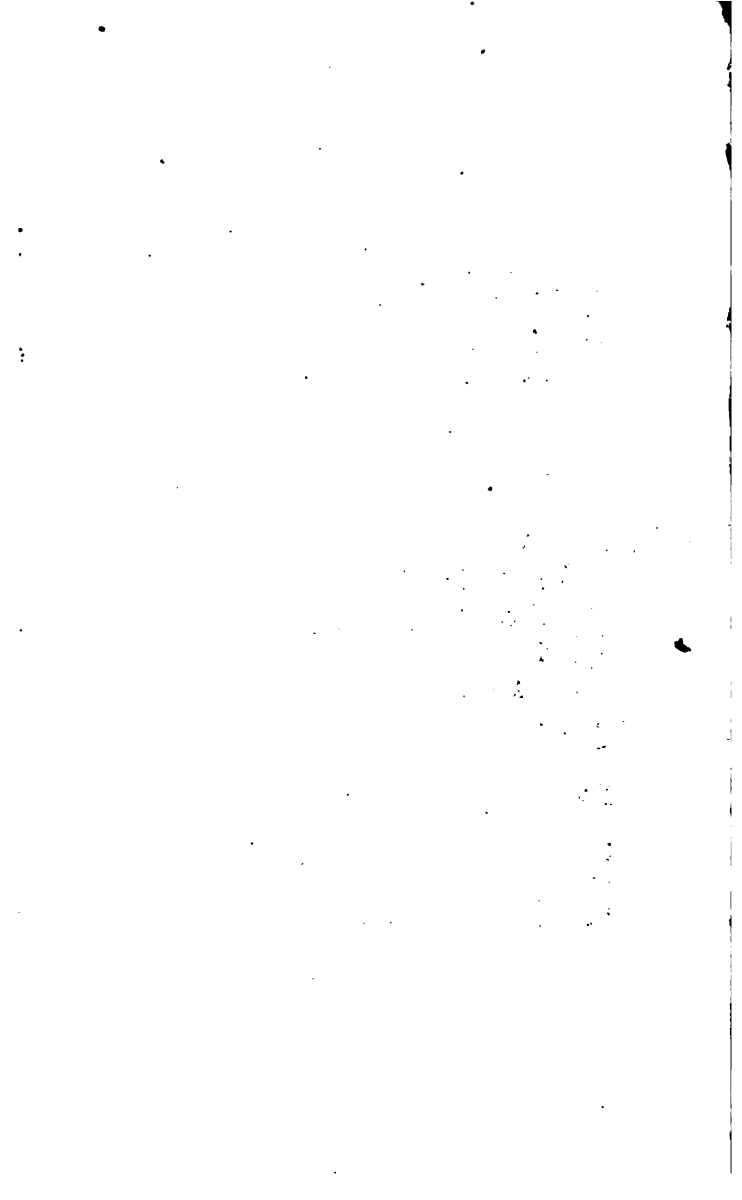


Engraved by Long from a drawing by Barber for the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

IPPLES TOWER, IRLE.

S U S E X .

Published by Longman & Co. London.





Engraved by Young, from a Drawing by J. Haydon, for the Trustees through Messrs.

COWDRAY HOUSE.
The Property of W. S. Poyntz Esq.
SUSSEX.

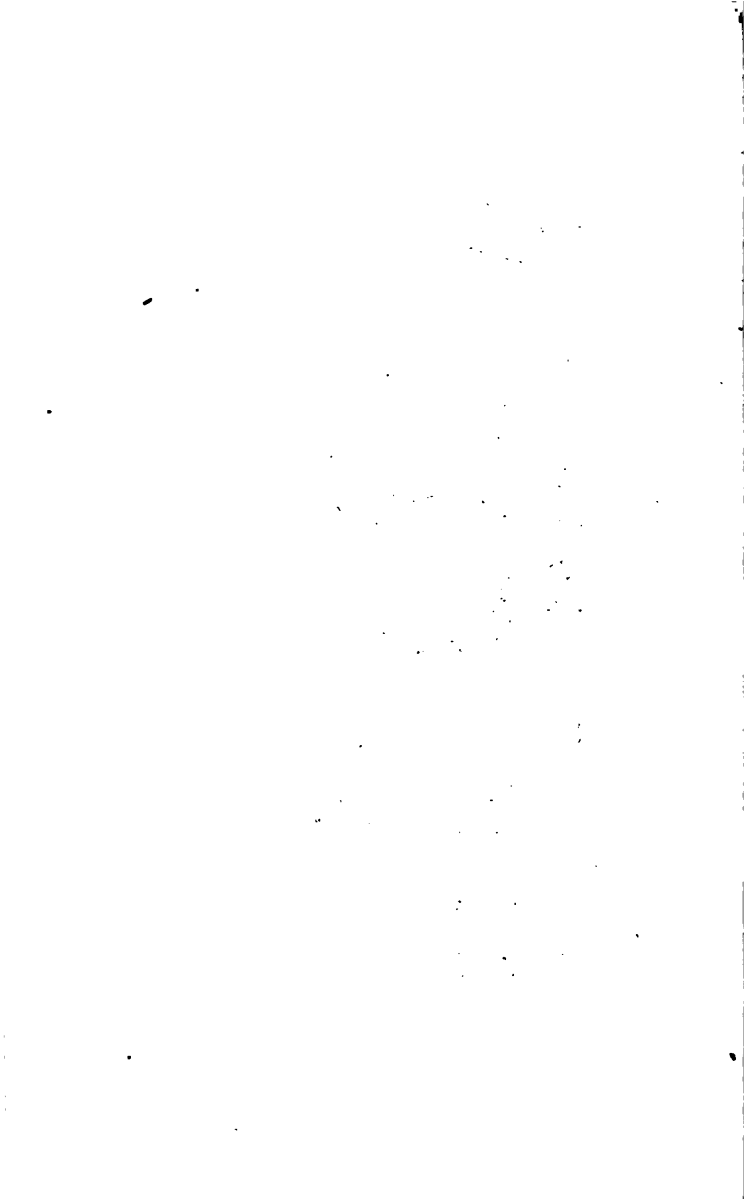
And Sold 1832 by Longman & Co. Booksellers, New.





Ingraved by Teng from a Drawing by I. H. Hahn for the Illustrated Story of the South.

New in the Quadrangle
COWDRAY HOUSE
The property of W. S. Reynolds Esq. M.P.
S W S S R Y.

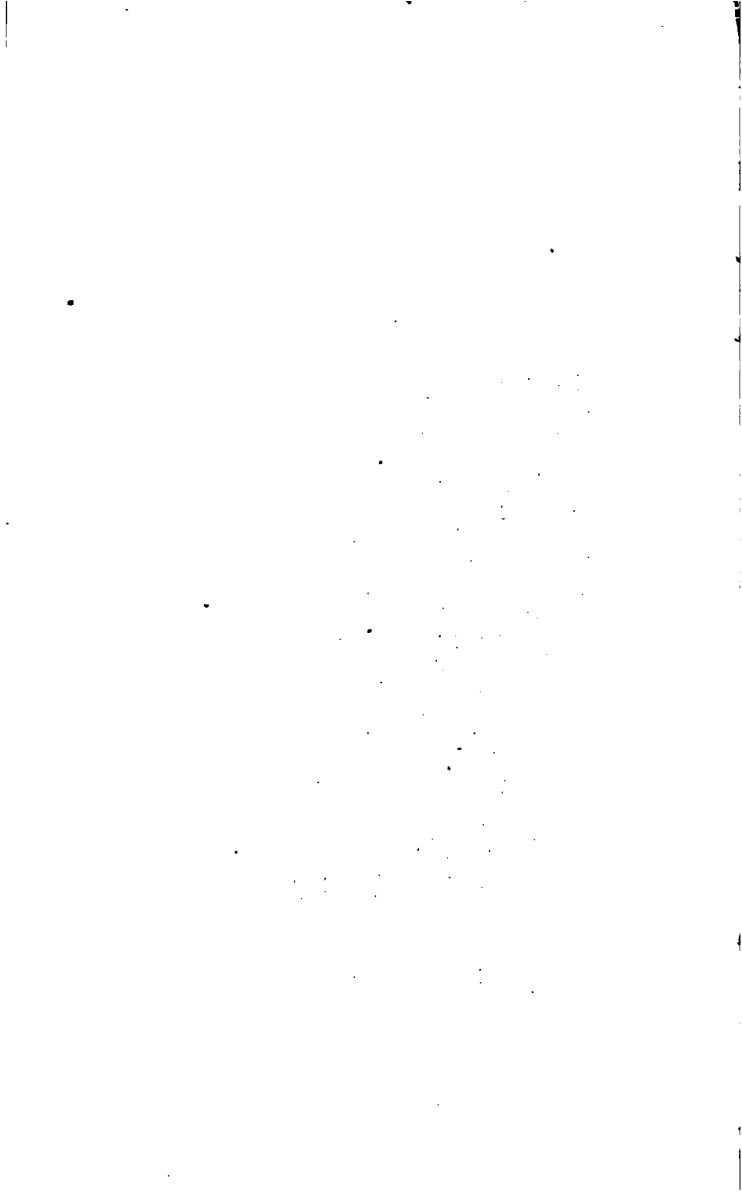




Engraved by J. G. Thompson a Drawing by T. Aglion for the Excursions through America.

PETWORTH HOUSE,
The Seat of the Earl of Epsom.
SUSSEX.

Published for the Proprietors, 25, Abchurch Lane.



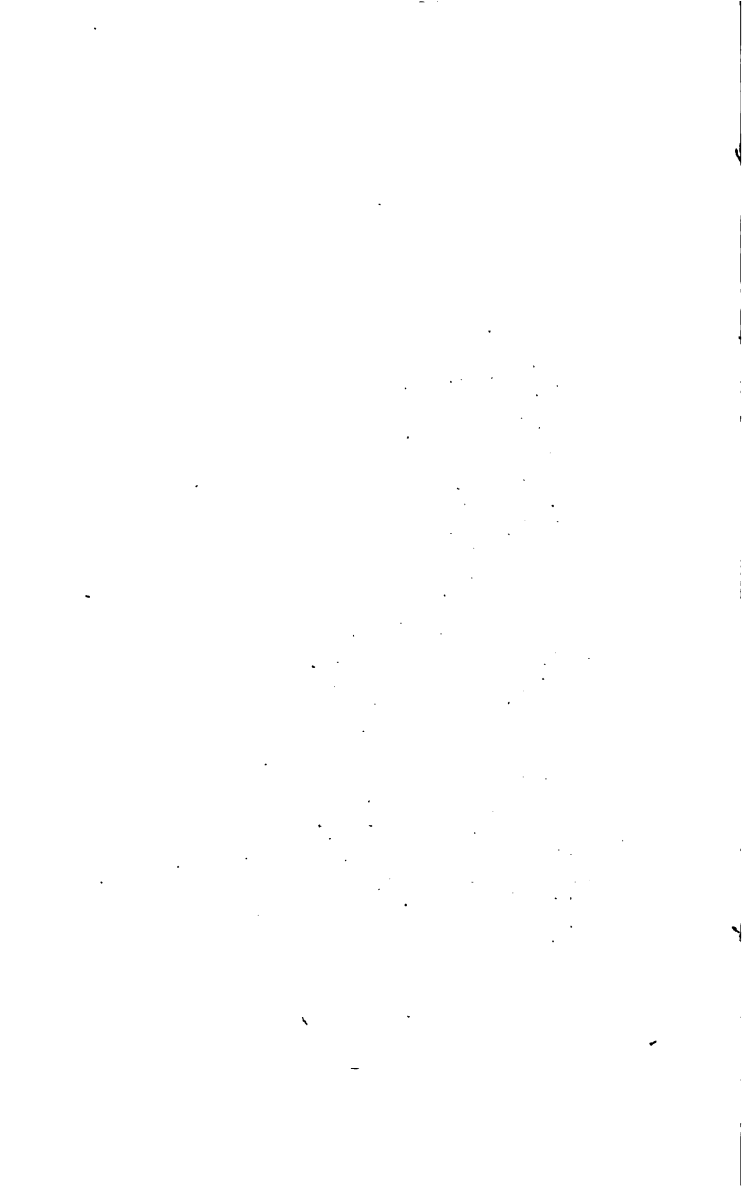


Engraved by T. Gray from a drawing by T. Bigham of the Peter and Paul Cathedral through St. Isaac's

PETERSHAM CATHEDRAL.

N. S. S. J. R. F.

Published by Longman & Co. in connection with the

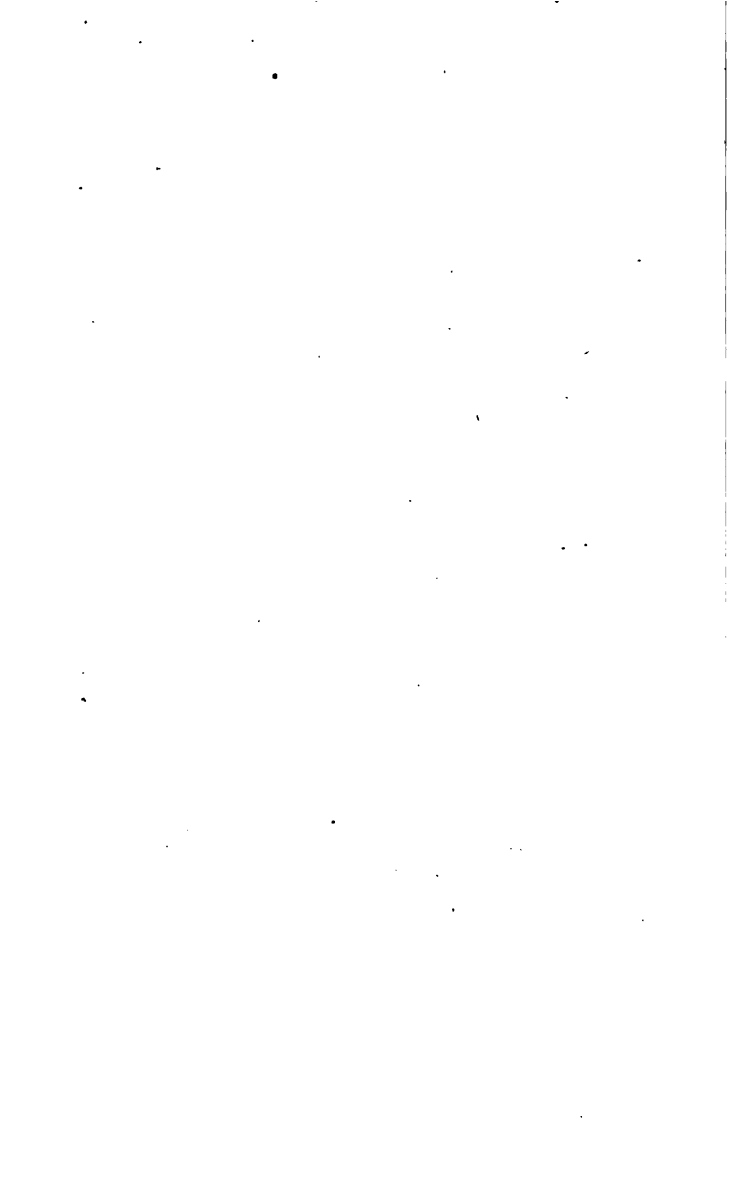


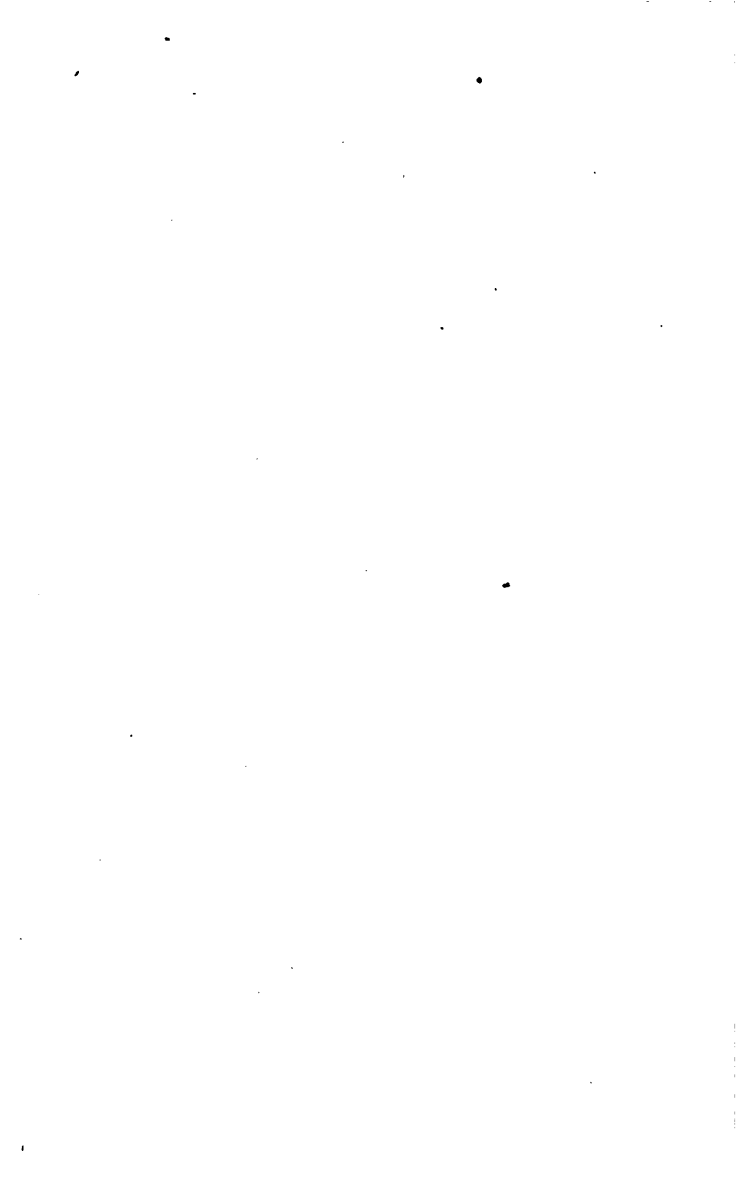


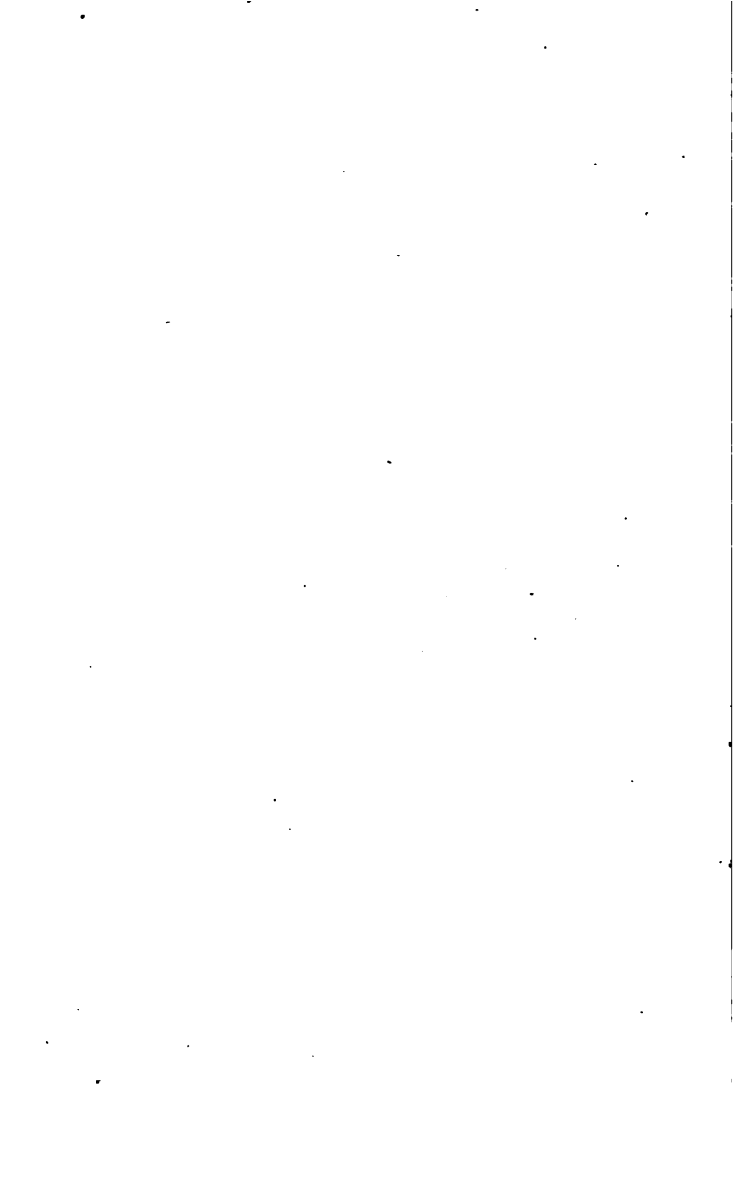
View of the Seat from a distance by the River near the Association of the 18th June.

KIDBROOK.
The Seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Colchester,
SUSSEX.

Publ. by W. & A. Colchester, Colchester, Essex.







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